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12 September 1985

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CHAD

MILITARY FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION HONORED

Commando Graduation

Ndjamena AL-WATAN in French 8 Jun 85 pp 23-24

[Text] On 31 May 1985, at Sgt Maj Nduli Maboso stadium in Kota-koli, where Chadian-Zairian friendship and cooperation were once again being honored. It was the third time that Chadian officials had received on this Zairian ground a military contingent trained at the commando training center. The ceremony was attended by official delegations of the two countries. On the Zairian side, General of Army Corps Likulia Bolongo, secretary of state for national defense and territory security; Malu Malu, Zairian ambassador to Chad; Pambia Mussanga, governor of Equateur region; and many others. The Chadian delegation, led by Ndilnodji Guelhor, minister delegate to the presidency in charge of national defense, veterans and war victims; and including Maitine Djoumbe, Chadian ambassador to Zaire; Col Rodai Batinda, inspector of the armies, commander of the Pallouma Pabame battalion, and army commander. The term "commando," in the army and especially for a civilian, has a special connotation. It inspires both fear and admiration.

Fear, because throughout the world the media do not fail to daily report to us audacious and successful coups by this or that commando at the heart of some enemy objective. The commando is one who prepares and executes his blow without fail and virtually according to plan. Thus, much better to have him on your side, and that is when he inspires admiration and confidence.

How many know that in order to become this feared and loved superman, the soldier who enrolls must go through very arduous training exercises under sometimes unacceptable living conditions.

At Kota-koli, as they paraded to the fanfare in muggy heat, to a beat known as the "goose march," a photographer of the Zairian army whispered to me: "They have undergone a very intensive and hard training. More than a month in the bush, in the rain and wind, feeding on what they could find, and drinking water from pools. It is really hard to become a commando." Although most, if not all, of our commandos trained at the Kota-koli center for retraining and training of Chadian soldiers had been in an army before taking commando training in Zaire under the orders of Captain Maseta, they have certainly learned many new things on this friendly soil.

The various exercises in execution, skill, and endurance, including the danger of the "baptism of fire" when two heavy machineguns fired real ammunition over a commando assaulting an "enemy" objective, made our Zairian friends proud, and we were pleased. With the graduation on 31 May of the 3d commando battalion, the training program for Chadian soldiers at Kota-koli comes to an end. A total of 1,552 have been trained at Kota-koli since 30 April 1984.

These are men who are capable of carrying out both infantry and commando missions, depending on the means put at their disposal in accordance with the objectives assigned by the government of the Chad Republic. The minister of national defense, veterans and war victims stated the main one of these objectives to the 3d commando battalion at this ceremony: "It is to liberate the half of the national territory occupied and ruled by Libya. And to do this, the government will give you adequate means."

History of Cooperation

Ndjamena AL-WATAN in French 8 Jun 85 p 24

[Article by Madjioudou Laoundam Laoumai]

[Text] The military cooperation between Chad and Zaire is more than 15 years old. Its birth virtually coincided with the establishment in April 1969 in Ndjamena of the Union of Central African States (UEAC), including during its life Zaire, Central Africa, and Chad. In the 1970's, a unit of police was trained and equipped by Zaire, while two battalions of parachute troops were trained.

In 1983, Chad, the victim of a Libyan invasion, appealed for international assistance. Zaire was the first country to send to us (August 1983) two battalions, and Mirage and Macchi fighter planes to help the Chadian national armed forces insure the defense of Chad.

On 30 April 1984, the Kota-koli commando training center reopened its gates for training of Chadian soldiers. The program plan was to retrain three battalions, or one regiment. On 31 May, this was completed, following training of 1,552 commandos.

It is thus a program that has reached its conclusion, however the cooperation in this field between the two countries has not ended.

9920

CSO: 3419/485

CHAD

FANT COMMANDER ON ARMY MORALE AT FRONT

Ndjamena AL-WATAN in French 8 Jun 85 p 6

[Press interview with Idriss Deby, chief of staff and commander in chief of the FANT, reported by R. Moussa Ndorkoi; date and place not specified]

[Text] The chief of staff and commander in chief of the FANT [Chadian National Armed Forces], who was at Kalait with the head of state, granted an interview to the national press during which he stated that the morale of soldiers at the Kalait forward front is high. It could not be otherwise, when you realize that these fighters are resolved and determined to liberate the national territory up to Aouzou.

Question: Mr Commander in Chief, you received the head of state at headquarters. What were your impressions after that meeting?

Idriss Deby: My impressions are the same as those of all the soldiers at Kalait or elsewhere in Chad. We are aware that the president attaches great importance to the FANT. This importance is demonstrated by the head of state's presence among us at the forward front, where our forces have been stationed since September 1983.

Question: What is the significance of the visit of the supreme commander of the forces to the forward front?

I. D.: The head of state, amid his numerous concerns, has given priority to the forward front at Kalait in order to be able to spend a little time with the fighters, who are facing the sworn enemy of the Chadian people.

Question: Have you a message to address to the FANT on the occasion of celebration of the third anniversary of 7 June?

I. D.: The FANT has heard the message to the nation of the president of the republic.

Nevertheless, I can say that our army, as the head of state has always said, is becoming an army that is numerous, disciplined, and effective on the operational level in face of the Libyan aggression. I call on the Chadian National Armed Forces to fully undertake their mission. I urge them to

strengthen the national concord and to preserve Chad with its 1,284,000 square kilometers.

Question: How is the morale of the FANT units at Kalait?

I. D.: You have seen for yourself in mingling with them. They have a morale of iron.

9920

CSO: 3419/485

MALI

FOOD DISTRIBUTION NEEDS OUTLINED

Dakar AFRIQUE NOUVELLE in French 3-9 Jul 85 p 9

[Article by Mouhamed Soudha Yattara]

[Text] Like the other landlocked countries of the Sahel, Mali is experiencing serious difficulties with the distribution of food aid to its disaster areas. Thus, "enormous quantities of grain are backed up in the ports of Dakar, Abidjan and Lome, as well as in the country's dispatching center, Mopti." Mr Djibril Diallo, political secretary of the UDPM [Democratic Union of the Malian People] (the sole political party) and minister of state for industrial development and tourism, made this announcement at a recent meeting with the diplomats stationed in Bamako. The situation is complicated all the more by the fact that the country's transportation facilities have reached their limits. Hence the urgent need to supplement them with an additional 180 large-capacity trucks to move out the grain stranded in the different ports where some 70,000 metric tons in international aid alone were backed up as of 1 June 1985, with 40,000 in Dakar, 20,000 in Abidjan and 10,000 in Lome.

In order to deliver the food to those who are to receive it, the Malian authorities will also need some 100 small trucks, 20 of which would be used to transport the fuel necessary to ensure the safe passage of the convoys.

In principle, international food aid should contribute as much as 202,000 metric tons toward covering Mali's grain shortfall, estimated at 481,000 metric tons in the 1984-85 season as compared with 330,000 last season. Public and private imports are set at 20,000 and 150,000 metric tons respectively. The difference between the total grain shortfall and the commitments made results in a "gap" of 100,000 metric tons. A gap which, according to Djibril [Diallo], "can only lead to chronic shortage, or worse, to total suspension of supplies, either over distances or over time."

As of 1 June 1985, Mali had received 148,700 metric tons, all sources included. In the months of June, July and August 220,000 metric tons, including 152,000 in international aid, should arrive, if the schedules are respected. And at the current rate of loading (29,000 metric tons a month), it will not be until November that all of the food aid is moved out, the donors believe. In their eyes, the bottlenecks are located mostly

on the Dakar-Bamako route, as only 25 percent of rail capacity is being used to transport food aid. The quantities of grain shipped each month from the port of Abidjan, although "acceptable", have proven to be "insufficient", the donors add.

The Lome-Gao route, via Niamey, is impassible for nearly 200 km straddling the border between Nigeria and Mali, Diallo stated. In addition, the problems may become acute if the rains begin falling. At that point, the already poor condition of some highways and roads would worsen. Then there is the river. For that as well, the possibility of delayed rains and a drop in the water level must be taken into account--factors that will certainly not facilitate navigation on the Niger which, without the compensating action of the Selingue dam, would have a flow at low water of 5 cubic meters per second, the political secretary of the UDPM stated.

The persistence of the drought has plunged the countries of the Sahel into insecurity concerning food. The solutions recommended in the face of the situation have not produced the desired results up to now. Disaster has settled in, devastating livestock, reducing the land area under cultivation and forcing the population to flee the countryside for the urban centers, and we know how "saturated" they are.

In Mali, the effects of the drought are felt mostly in the north (Tombouctou and Gao), the center (Mopti), and the west (Kayes). In all, 1.870 million people have been declared victims. The wave of national solidarity that followed the appeal made last year by the head of state, General Moussa Traore, and the current level of so-called security supplies have proven to be insufficient for covering the needs of the stricken areas. Hence the urgency for moving out the food lying in the different ports and to have it reach the populations that are to receive it. Between acquiring the means of transportation that Mali needs and putting them to use, some time will probably pass.

This is certainly what Djibril Diallo was referring to when he cited the proverb that says, "It is never too late to do better."

12413

CSO: 3419/482

NAMIBIA

CONTROL SYSTEM INSTALLED AT ROSSING URANIUM

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 18 Jul 85 p 9

[Text]

A Cutler-Hammer engineered control system, for the manufacture of high-energy fuel used in open-pit blasting operations, is currently being installed at Rossing Uranium mine.

The plant is fully automated and uses a Cutler-Hammer motor control centre for switching motor drives under the control of an IPC 620 programmable controller and IPC 627 communications processor COP, a micro-computer-based operator supervisory system.

All ladder logic for the IPC 620-20 processor and high-level programming for the COP was designed and supplied by Cutler-Hammer SA.

Chemicals are mixed in one of two solution mixing tanks, then transferred and mixed with other ingredients in the HEF mixing tanks. Each of the tanks is temperature-controlled to a PID loop specification by the IPC 620-20 processor.

Batch size and chemical composition are programmed by the operator, utilising a menu-driven keyboard. In addition, the COP automatically calculates other ingredients to a pre-set formula.

In order to maximise throughput, the process layout of the plant allows for 24 different routes to be selected, aided by colour monitor graphics.

The microcomputer-based supervisory system thus provides comprehensive features such as programming of separate batch compositions and selection of their respective routes, monitoring drive status and alarm conditions, as well as monitoring and controlling analogue values of tank levels and temperatures.

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

EXERCISE VASBYT OSONA--Exercise Vasbyt Osona was indeed a tough test of the courage, leadership and skills of these young men who are trained as junior leaders of the SWA Territory Force. It began in the early hours of Monday morning, 22 April, when 366 troops set out on a trail of 140 km over the roughest terrain imaginable. More than 80 members of the group could not make it. They fell out because of the heavy strain on their feet and knees. Luckily for them, medical aid was at all times available as well as watering points every 12 km and in the base camps at night. "The aim of this exercise was to evaluate the physical and spiritual capabilities of these young men under difficult circumstances so as to determine their leadership qualities and corps allocation," Cmdt Thys Rall, 21C of 1 SWA Military School, told PARATUS. The evaluation of each member was done by officers who moved as observers with the different groups on the first three days of the hike, as well as his buddies in the group. Each group consisted of ten members who all came out of different platoons and didn't know each other well. During the exercise each group was confronted with problem situations. In one of them the heaviest member had to be carried on a stretcher for 12 km. After two days the young men's determination to complete Vasbyt Osona became unyielding. Late Thursday afternoon they came in--group after group--with their spirits high and the ringing cry of "We have made it!" According to Cmdt Rall this exercise compared well to the best of similar exercises in the SA Defence Force. [Text] [Pretoria PARATUS in English Aug 85 p 38]

CSO: 3400/969

NIGERIA

DROP IN COMMODITY PRICES CONTINUES

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 12 Aug 85 p 7

[Text]

THE drop in the prices of a range of consumer goods which became noticeable some few months ago has

continued. A market survey by Consumer Trends show that retail prices of Coca-Cola and other range of soft drinks had in March stopped production for some weeks due to non-availability of raw materials.

Nigerian Bottling Company, (NBC), producers of Coca-Cola and other range of soft drinks had in March stopped production for some weeks due to non-availability of raw materials.

As a result, prices of its mineral products skyrocketed to 50 kobo per bottle, against the market retail price of 30 kobo.

However, the company resumed production some months ago and this subsequently led to a drop in prices to 40 kobo by June.

Presently, prices of the soft drinks have stabilized at 30 kobo. It is unlikely that there will be any further drop. Major Armstrong (rtd.), the Group public relations officer of Leventis Group of Companies (of which NBC is a subsidiary), was not available when Consumer Trends called at his office for more details about the price decline.

Meanwhile, the continued downward trend in price movements has reflected on the Composite Consumer Price Index.

Latest figures from the Federal Office of Statistics (F.O.S.) reveal that the inflation rate has taken yet another downward plunge.

According to the statistics, the rate as at May this year stood at 27.8 per cent, representing a fall of 4.2 per cent over the rate as at April which was 32 per cent.

The inflation rate had been witnessing a steady decline since the beginning of the year compared to what obtained as at December last year. It was 39.6 per cent last year. Thus, the inflation rate has declined by 11.8 per cent over a five-month period.

The Composite Consumer Price Index for May 1985, stood at 490.6. This represented a decrease of 3.1 points or 0.6 per cent over the 497.7 points recorded in the preceeding month.

The drop in the index was largely due to decreases in the prices of baby food, beverages, okro, fresh pepper, groundnut, onions, palm oil, etc.

However, rice and garri recorded noticeable price increases in the northern states; but in the southern states it was the exact

opposite as these commodities witnessed price declines. Text books, household goods such as mat-

tresses, disinfectants and washing soaps recorded price increases throughout the country.

The rural food index fell by 1.5 per cent while the Urban Food Index increased by 0.9 per cent. This led to a drop of 1.1 per cent in the composite Food Index.

Increases in the prices of matches and kerosene were responsible for the 3.4 per cent rise observed in the index of Accommodation Fuel and Light. The index of household goods and other purchases registered an increase of 1.7 per cent — upward movements in the prices of mattresses, disinfectants, washing soap and medicals caused the change.

Also, the indices of transport and other services showed increases of 1.9 per cent and 1.7 per cent respectively during the period under review.

On the other hand, tobacco and kola index declined by 1.2 per cent — a moderate drop in the price of kolanut was responsible for the change.

Drinks and clothing components of the index remained fairly stable during the period.

However, compared with the corresponding period last year, the Composite Consumer Price Index for May, 1985 rose by 3.8 per cent over that

of May, 1984. Similar comparison show that the urban and rural indices increased by 2.3 per cent and 4.1 respectively.

'The widespread use of chemical substances throughout the food chain had increased the risk of chemical contamination of food in recent years' observed the W.H.O.'

CSO: 3400/973

NIGERIA

PAPER WARNS OF MULTINATIONAL FARMING PERILS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Aug 85 p 1

[Editorial]

AGRICULTURE, for long the backbone of our economy and the biggest employer of labour in the country, has witnessed many turns of fortune. From the colonial and early years of independence when agriculture was the main foreign exchange earner to date when it cannot even feed Nigeria's population, so many agricultural policies have been implemented — with varying degrees of failure.

But one thing is clear enough: agriculture has continued to receive priority attention in the allocation of funds from our various governments, especially under the Third and Fourth National Development Plans. What has been lacking is the right policy with which to apply the funds. All the emphasis has been on haphazard mechanisation, massive importation of fertilizer without much regard to our indigenous agricultural culture. It is when all has failed that all attention turned to large-scale farming.

Admittedly, large-scale farming can boost our food production and if pursued with unrelenting zeal and the correct emphasis it can succeed in turning this country into an exporter of agricultural produce. Perhaps it is this belief and desire that is at the back of the present government's support for it. The government, nevertheless, must take note of some very important developments in this regard, especially since multinational corporations happen to be among the farmers with which it must henceforth contend.

The Bauchi State Government seemed to have set the trend by laying down conditions to the thirty companies that applied to be allocated the 20,000 hectares reserved for large farms. We, however, feel that the conditions laid down will only ensure the viability of the farms. They will not properly address themselves to the grave social problems that the establishment of the farms will produce.

Bauchi State had asked that farmers must show ability and willingness to pay compensation to peasants displaced. The condition should do more than that: it ought to demand that no peasant would be displaced. Or alternatively, there must be the guarantee that all displaced peasants would be given substitute land in addition to monetary compensation. The watchword must be the longer-term implications of the new policy; and unless this is taken into consideration it will only lead to social explosions in the future when enough landless and disinherited peasants will have been produced.

Furthermore, if the farmer is a multinational corporation the government should make it clear that it will not tolerate the creation of a foreign colony or extraterritoriality in our midst. A certain percentage of the equity and work force must come from that locale. The sad experience of Liberia and Iran under the Shah when hundreds of square miles were cultivated by multinational corporations just to feed their agro-allied subsidiaries, and produce fruits and crops that were not being consumed locally, must be avoided.

And with the threat of desert encroachment the government must demand that all such large-scale farmers must plant at least as many trees as they uproot during land clearing. Whatever happens, the government ought to be concerned about the damage being done to the country's vegetation cover.

In all these instances our agricultural experts must be closely involved in all soil tests conducted and in determination of the fertilizers and other chemicals and additives that would be used. And especially if the farmer intends to dam some river or stream, the implications must be determined before permission is granted.

The government should also start considering the kind of support to extend the pricing mechanism for at least the first five years of the experiment. This may be necessary in order to cushion the effects of any adverse conditions and to stabilise the small farmers' income in the face of astronomical growth in the supply that will follow the big farmers' harvest. This will naturally seem to lead to the very important question of storage before the commodities eventually reach the market.

The Federal Government would do well to come in at the early stages, and lay down clear and unambiguous rules. If this is left to states, it might stand them at great disadvantage. These measures should be put out as the unified stand of the government and whether the farmer is in Sokoto or Cross River State the conditions must remain the same.

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

CONSTRUCTION RESUMES AT AJOAKUTA PLANT--Civil construction works at the Ajaokuta Steel Company will resume at the end of this month, the company's General Manager, Malam Magaji Inuwa, said on Wednesday in Ajaokuta. He told a correspondent of the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) that the resumption was sequel to an agreement between the Federal Government and two French firms, over the increases in the cost of civil projects in progress at the company. He said that civil construction works had almost grounded to a halt following the "unrealistic demands by the two firms for an increase in the cost of the project based on the increases in the cost of labour and materials". He said that part of the agreement with the contractors included the rescheduling of the deadline for completion of the project to 1989, instead of 1986 as contained in the original plan of the steel company. He said that the term of the contract before the review by the government were "unrealistic and that the increase by almost 300 per cent in the cost of labour and materials was "ridiculous". He also said that a 10-man delegation of the Russian firm handling the installation of the steel structures would visit the company next week to discuss the details involved in the rescheduling of the completion date of the project and to decide new order of priorities to be followed. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 9 Aug 85 p 3]

CSO: 3400/973

SENEGAL

MEASURES TO PROMOTE ECONOMIC RECOVERY OUTLINED

Dakar AFRICA in French Jul 85 pp 21-24

[Article by Charles J. Diodj: "Senegal: Where Are We Going?"]

[Text] We have no oil, but we have ideas.
Senegal can make it. The question is: will
tomorrow be a new day?

In the 1960's, when people spoke of "the horizon of 1985," radiant prospects seemed to open up before Senegalese. Everything seemed as if this date would inaugurate Senegal's entry to the industrialized world.

But now 1985 has begun its second and final phase with a series of problems that now of necessity we must try to solve before we can claim to distinguish its advent at the second rendezvous set for the year 2000.

The causes of the depression of the Senegalese economy have been amply discussed, commented upon, dissected by all members of our society able to do so, and also by the various partners. To name them they are: the world economic crisis, the oil crisis, the soaring dollar, drought, desert encroachment, and also mistakes in socioeconomic choices, poorly adapted structures, bad management, embezzlement, corruption, nepotism, laxity, a welfare outlook, lack of initiative. All these factors still keep the Senegalese economy in a particularly difficult situation, and in any case still foreshadow some painful moments for the ordinary Senegalese.

"Funu jem?" (Where are we going?). This question is on the lips of nearly the entire population today. Most often it is followed by this exclamation: "Dundd bi metina" (food is dear) to refer to the rise in price of the various foodstuffs, especially the main staples (rice, oil, fish, meat, tomatoes, sugar). But there is also the rise in the cost of services such as housing, electricity, and transport.

All this results in a feeling of helplessness among men with families, barely able to meet all their needs.

Before this explosive situation--economically, socially, and even politically--the government authorities have not been sitting idle. Moreover, they could not do so.

They have proceeded with a reorganization of the country's economic and financial structures and with some tightening of the austerity measures. But these provisions have proved insufficient, it seems, in view of the depth and persistence of the crisis. In the words of the minister of the economy and finance, Mamadou Toure, the government's new policy is to tighten these austerity measures even further and to make periodic adjustments so as to even out the economic and financial imbalances. But care must be taken to ensure that these adjustments do not penalize those worst off. That is one of the opposition's battle cries, their sensitivities all aroused.

It is indeed undeniable that further sacrifices must be made to get out of this "turbulent period" in which the country's economy is plunged. But in the opinion of some citizens, the restrictive measures should apply to everyone, beginning with those most comfortably off, and the law on illegal enrichment should be more strict.

Admittedly, a significant reduction in conventional embezzlements and even in financial scandals has been observed, whatever one may say. Nevertheless, powerful pockets of resistance remain, and the law has resulted in a hoarding of goods causing in some reduction in the currency in circulation, and more insidious methods have appeared in the manipulation of some funds and in the disposition of ill-gotten gain, and all this to the detriment of the public treasury and most of the state revenue.

Nevertheless, the state has a great need of funds to meet its operating expenses and to make investments. It is with this perspective that the current budget draft (1 July 1985--30 June 1986), the seventh 4-year development plan (1 July 1985--30 June 1989) and the new 7-year financial and economic recovery plan (1985-1992) will be jointly carried out.

These three documents give evidence of a new economic philosophy and include practical provisions which should enable Senegal to deal with the crisis and rise above it between 1990 and 2000. Considered in broad terms, it is a matter of endeavoring to secure a financial balance in the major areas and to restore economic growth. Moreover, this two-pronged approach will constitute the basis for the government's economic policy for a long time to come.

More than ever, therefore, austerity and rigor constitute the key words for the recovery that must be achieved. All parties are in agreement on that: the political parties in power as well as those in the opposition.

The nation's tendency to consume more than it produces is unanimously recognized. And so are past errors in the choice of investments.

"The government's diagnosis is a good one," admitted Abdoulaye Wade, leader of the main opposition party, the Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS).

But opinions generally differ on the remedy. The government's two main options consist in the disengagement of the state in rural affairs, and appealing for outside capital, in particular from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to finance development without neglecting increasing local savings.

When it comes to rural affairs, the plan is to eliminate most of the state run companies and to promote greater responsibility among farmers by creating village cooperatives which would take care of production and processing, as well as the eventual marketing of the products.

Wade believes that "this liberalization process in rural affairs is the most serious decision made in Senegal since "independence." "To tell the Senegalese farmer that he can grow what he wants is to restrict him to export crops," he added.

Nearly all the other political parties are also against the government's decision.

Spokesmen for the farmers have also expressed some concern about the changes that have been made, particularly their lack of seed (this year at least), a certain area "specialization" in crops, and the speculation they would be subject to from exploitive transporters. In some places, there is even talk of a "new generation of slave drivers." Bator Diop, minister of rural development, kept on saying that he knew nothing about that. His basic arguments can be summed up in this way: the Senegalese farmer has come of age, can gain access to all production techniques, and must be brought to accept his own responsibility, and become an entrepreneur; the cooperatives could themselves take care of the shipping of their products. There are areas (in the north) where the drought has made peanut growing problematic; state expenses for providing assistance are excessive.

This last factor, moreover, is given a lot of consideration in the other sectors. This is particularly the case in industry where increasingly the authorities deem state protectionism harmful to business aggressiveness. "Hesitating businesses must

be exposed to competition," said Mamadou Toure. He added that "It's obvious; protected businesses don't have to do anything, and acquire bad habits." Protectionism, therefore, although it may have been necessary in the beginning for some sectors, will be progressively reduced so as to increase production in the areas under consideration. That is the government's philosophy.

"We must liberalize all that we can, and restore the ability of industries to survive," the Senegalese banker said.

The outcome has been a general hue and cry among the ranks of the political opposition parties, all of which (except one) are socialist: whether scientific, labor, self-managing, or of some other stripe. There is the same general hue and cry in those ranks when it comes to state relations with the World Bank and the IMF. The opposition vehemently condemns what it considers the dictatorship of these institutional groups over the government.

The various members of government with President Abdou Diouf at their head reject this with the same vehemence. His minister of planning and cooperation, Cheick Hamidou Kane, concluded by saying that "what straitjackets us is not our relations with the World Bank and the IMF, but rather our economic situation."

But the opposition will not desist and continues to reproach the government with its acceptance "without any reaction" of "insupportable" conditions governing the allocation of loans from that institution (excessive interest rates, short repayment period and, above all, the liberalization of prices, better known under the label "realistic prices.")

Among other things, it reproaches the authorities for having "agreed" to restrict itself in investment basically to the four main so-called productive areas: agriculture, fisheries, tourism, and industry; the so-called nonproductive sectors would experience some slowing in the realization of infrastructures (since a great deal of effort has been expended in these areas since independence) and would follow a maintenance and rehabilitation policy. This was the option the government decided to pursue.

Thus more sustained attention will be given to agricultural development in order to achieve self-sufficiency in food by strengthening the policy of controlling the water supply by means of wells and dams, land and manpower being available. Minister Bator Diop therefore dreams of a movement to return to the villages stimulated by the extent of irrigable land, because of the expanse that the wells and water reservoirs will make it possible to farm, and all the other repercussions expected.

Where fisheries are concerned, development is required in capture methods, and in marketing and preservation. In this area, a whole arsenal of possibilities exist, limited somewhat, admittedly, by raids made by foreign boat factories and the speculation of traders.

Tourist projects--a source of foreign currency and a creator of jobs--are among the priorities particularly in the geographic areas of Dakar, Casamance, and Petite Cote. But they must avoid the moral degeneration that they can cause. Industrial policy strategy is to consolidate existing structures (by increasing the capacity of plants such as the Baol-Seib Electric and Industrial Company, the Sar African Refining Company, the SOCOCIM Commercial Cement Company, the Taiba and Thies Phosphate Company), the development of small and medium size businesses and of new complexes like the Senegal Chemical Industries (ICS), the Kaolack Textile Company (SOTEXKA), the East Senegal Iron Mines (MIFERSO), the Matam Phosphate Company, the peat and lignite projects and, in a general way, those industries which deal with new and renewable energy sources, etc.

But whereas the ICS have begun their operations, SOTEXKA is still having financial problems.

Energy projects also are having trouble finding financing. Particularly affected are the restoration of the SENELEC National Electric Company's stations, the establishment of solar, wind, hydroelectric, and peat-burning power stations, and the intensification of oil prospecting.

The realization of these operations will be combined with the application of a rigorous energy saving policy.

By imposing austerity measures over the next 10 years, the goal is to reduce by half the amount of imported oil products which currently consume the equivalent of half of the country's export revenues, i.e., nearly 100 billion CFA fr. The other half is to be paid for by the completion of projects. Concomitantly, the use of "ban ak suuf" (clay and sand) and improved Malagasy stoves will be encouraged, both types having the ability to save a considerable amount of thermal energy and put an end to the continual destruction of vegetation.

All the projects mentioned above in course of realization should make it possible to deal with the painful unemployment problem which even affects those who have received higher education. Added to this group are those who have been laid off from their jobs "because of the present situation." Some businesses invoke the recession to dismiss some of their personnel in order to reduce production costs, if they have not already closed their doors. For others, it provides a pretext for improper dismissals.

As a result, the social situation is deteriorating and trade union leader Madia Diop has drawn the government's attention to possible dangers of outbursts by workers. That is why the minister of labor, public offices and employment, Andre Sonko, has appealed to employers and employees to work together to safeguard both jobs and businesses. This, moreover, is what his secretary of state for employment, Alioune Diagne, is developing in his Senegalization plan.

Among other things, the latter provides for replacing expatriates in business positions and in public office immediately or very soon with available competent Senegalese.

This plan to Senegalize employment also provides for giving greater numbers of nationals control over the retail trade's networks, mainly controlled by Lebanese Syrians and Mauritians.

But whatever happens, the interests of investors will be protected. Especially since, according to government plans, most of the financing today for Senegal's development is to come from abroad.

The government's main partners in this activity are the Arab countries, on the one hand, and western countries and institutions on the other.

Last December, these institutions undertook in principle to finance "productive" projects in the four areas mentioned above for a total of \$500 million per year. This amount will be made available in the form of loans "on very favorable conditions" for a 4 or 5 year period, beginning with this year, as part of the 7-year economic recovery program.

This program constitutes the spearhead of the government's development strategy. It includes the 4-year plan which, apart from some major projects, provides for total investments in the order of 645 billion CFA fr, of which 240 billion will be secured through outside financing.

What is expected from this 4-year plan is essentially the growth of the GNP by 3.2 percent in real terms, as against 2.85 percent between 1980 and 1984. Thus the GNP will rise from 937.6 billion CFA fr in constant francs in 1985 to 1,063.7 billion in 1989. The planners also forecast a reduction of the country's foreign deficit (630 billion on 30 June 1984) in relation to the GNP from 9.4 percent to 5.1 percent, a 0.7 percent reduction in the annual volume of unitary consumption, an increase in the national savings ratio from 6.2 to 8.9 percent, and finally, the maintenance of the debt at an acceptable level by comparison with export receipts for goods and services.

In sum, the idea is to reduce the dependence and vulnerability of the national economy, to consolidate the nation's potential by more endogenous development, and to set in motion procedures in the countryside to balance living conditions between rural and urban dwellers.

"Your policy will fail," Abdoulaye Wade said categorically. He thus seems to be taking up one of the slogans of his supporters which says "nu ni diik" (we are sinking). But Wade refuses to disclose the solutions which he thinks most appropriate for saving the country, no doubt for fear of plagiarism. Nevertheless, he says he is ready to cross swords in public debate on the question with anyone the president of the republic wants to appoint, and at the same time his party is ready to discuss its plan with all other political parties.

Mamadou Toure's reply was that "we will incorporate all proposals likely to improve on what we are doing," and at the same time declared that "we do not claim to have a monopoly on the truth."

"Puritan" Mamadou Fall, in particular, who has just created Senegal's 16th political party immediately followed suit by declaring forcefully that "no one holds a monopoly on the truth." This, moreover, seems to be the viewpoint of the majority of thinking Senegalese.

At this point, a few glimpses of a national consensus seem to be visible. This concept constituted Mamadou Toure's final pitch at the conclusion of the recent parliamentary debate on the new state budget last 1 June. "No economic recovery is possible without a consensus...The search for a consensus is indispensable," he said.

He therefore appealed for dialogue and concerted action, especially during the period of exceptional crisis which Senegal is currently going through.

In part, this was the desire expressed by President Diouf after his accession to the highest office, when he spoke of reuniting all Senegalese.

Recently (in mid-May), the head of state repeated his appeal: "We must agree to unite in a fraternal way around what is essential, that is to say, abandoning absurd quarrels, to march along the same road."

For Senegal, what is essential is to emerge from its economic crisis. "And Senegal can emerge from it," Minister Cheick Hamidou Kane declared.

It can do it inasmuch as it has substantial human resources and, according to some, indisputable material potential. But this demands a great deal of determination, zeal, devotion to the common cause, extending oneself to the limit, and also sweat and tears.

9824

CSO: 3419/497

SOUTH AFRICA

LEADING BUSINESSMEN TO ACT AS FORCE FOR CHANGE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Aug 85 p 12

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — A group of leading South African businessmen, headed by Mr Raymond Ackerman, plans — as a matter of urgency — to “act as a force for change” and to negotiate with the State President, Mr P W Botha, on its objectives.

With public disappointment in Mr Botha's speech last week, there was a need to “infuse new hope” into the South African situation, Mr Ackerman, chairman of the Pick 'n Pay retail chain, told The Citizen in an interview.

“I know there are political reasons why certain things were not said by the State President, but in the wake of that speech there is a feeling of hopelessness. I see this even among people in my own company. People are asking what can be done about it.”

Business was already acting for change in many ways. For example, in his own company 56 percent of its Western Cape management was Coloured or Black.

Business had the power to negotiate, to talk to union leaders and others such as Bishop Desmond Tutu who could contribute to creating new hope for the future.

Mr Ackerman said he hoped to get a group of 10 to 20 leading businessmen together within the next fortnight to draw up the “policy of business”. This, he believed, should include:

- Citizenship rights for Blacks
- The abolition of the Group Areas Act
- The abolition of Influx Control and:
- An end to “all other organs of apartheid”.

The group might be expanded to include industrial, commercial, mining and financial leaders, as well as academics and union leaders.

“We must sort ourselves out and state very clearly where we stand and then try to see the State President,” said Mr Ackerman.

“And this should take place urgently, possibly within the next 10 days,” he said.

“It is a difficult time in our country. We, in business, must become a symbol of hope, showing that we care about the situation and that we are prepared to act.

“Business is deeply involved in the political scene, whether we like it or not. And we need to show that we are a force for change.

“We have a responsibility to help South Africa. Our task must not be to draw up constitutions — there are enough people doing that. But we need to show clearly where we stand and what the policy of business is.”

Mr Ackerman said it was also necessary to show overseas interests that disinvestment was wrong and to show people internally that boycotts were counter-productive.

To achieve this, business had to show that it was part of the solution.

The first priority was to infuse new hope into the situation — especially in relation to young people.

SOUTH AFRICA

CREDIT RATING RUNS INTO TROUBLE IN EUROPE

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by Alan Sendzul]

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA's poor political image abroad has severely affected the country's credit standing in the Eurobond market and the willingness of European banks to handle SA business.

As a result, at best, there is likely to be a significant boost in the cost of future loans on the Eurobond market. At worst loans may not be available.

SA merchant bankers believe the damage to the country's credit rating runs deeper than observers are prepared to concede. While the local capital market is shrugging off the effects of the state of emergency the Euromarket has turned off the tap for the three largest SA borrowers: Escom, Sats and Posts & Telecommunications (PT).

European bankers are reticent when they discuss SA. But the SA public sector has not floated a public issue on the Euromarkets since June.

Some foreign investors appear to be prepared to trade Escom, Sats and PT bond issues on the secondary market only at escalating discounts to par or a 100% pricing (see tables). There is no doubt these big three borrowers will have to shoulder the cost of SA's blighted image abroad.

Foreign banks might be prepared to act as underwriters, but at a price. As it stands, the stiff premiums above the London interbank offered rate (Libor) are around 2.5% on dollar loans, 2% on marks, 1.2% on Swiss francs and 2.5% on ECUs for SA borrowers.

Banks participating in syndicated loans fear they might have to retain any new SA loans on their own books if private European in-

vestors refuse to take up new SA paper coming on to the Eurobond market.

Parastatal treasurers are being advised to delay for as long as possible before testing the Eurobond market again. They told *Business Day* they had completed their foreign borrowing programmes for the current fiscal year. Sources, however, believe some of the parastatals are still hunting for funds and that further loans are in the pipeline.

The combined foray by these corporations into world's biggest borrowing pool — the Eurobond market — is believed to have yielded in excess of R2bn for 1984.

Credit ratings are not usually divulged by banks. However, Frost & Sullivan, an international consulting firm, says SA's credit rating is C+, against A+ for countries such as Australia. The lowest rating on the scale is D- for, among others, Chile.

SOUTH AFRICAN EUROBONDS

Currency	Coupon (%)	Borrower	Maturity	Price (%)
D-MARK	8½	Escom	1/4/1990	98,85
	8-3/8	Dpt. of Posts	16/6/1991	97,25
	8½	Telecommunications	15/12/1991	98
	7½	RSA government	1/6/1988	99,25
US\$.....	12½	SA Transport		
	7¾	RSA government	30/9/1991	96
	9¼	RSA government	15/12/1987	93
	7½	Escom	1/3/1989	93
ECU.....	11¼	Anglo American	1/3/1987	95
	10¾	RSA government	28/3/1989	99,25
SW. FRANC	6-1/8	Escom	30/5/1990	97,75
	6-3/8			
	6½	SATS	17/10/1990	98
		SATS	28/5/1990	98
		Escom	10/1/1988	100

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND EUROBONDS

Currency	Coupon (%)	Borrower	Maturity	Price (%)
D-MARK	8½	Ireland	1/1/1988	103
	9½	Ireland	15/9/1987	106,3
	8-3/8	Ireland	6/1/1991	106,75
	8½	Ireland	1/7/1990	103,25
US\$.....	8¼	Ireland	15/2/1989	91
	12¾	Ireland	1/2/1988	102
ECU.....	12¾	Ireland	14/1/1990	107
	12½	Ireland	15/2/1991	107
	11-3/8	Ireland	10/11/1993	109,25
	10¼	Ireland	18/1/1995	104,25

CSO: 3400/986

SOUTH AFRICA

BUSINESS MAKES PLEA TO RESIST BOYCOTTS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Aug 85 p 5

[Text]

ORGANISED commerce and industry in East London have appealed to black consumers to resist the boycott of businesses. They also warn that the economic harm caused would affect all sectors of the community.

A joint statement by the EL Chamber of Commerce, the Border Chamber of Industries and the local Afrikaanse Sakekamer said that, at a meeting with city council officials, it had been urged that all members of the community should stand together "in the face of the serious situation facing the future of East London and the region due to the current consumer boycott".

The statement was released yesterday by the Chamber of Commerce president Nico Cloete.

"The meeting appealed to the Xhosa nation, who have been seen as a proud group, to stand together and not be intimidated by a radical minority," the statement said.

"The meeting also expressed the view that blacks and whites in this region

have always worked together and found it difficult to understand why there is this major disparity," the statement added.

The statement said: "The meeting also noted with appreciation that a state of emergency did not exist and expressed the hope that it would not be introduced in this region.

The meeting supported the principle of open trading, the opening of municipal amenities to all, and the creation of additional facilities.

It also supported government's stated intention to:

- ☐ Stop forced removals;
- ☐ Retain Duncan Vally and upgrade it into an acceptable residential area;
- ☐ License hawkers to allow them to operate in the city without harassment and;
- ☐ Uphold the principle of open dialogue with all groups interested in promoting and improving the region. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/986

SOUTH AFRICA

DRAMATIC RISE IN BLACK SPENDING PREDICTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Aug 85 p 13

[Text]

DURBAN. — A dramatic rise in Black spending power — expected to be R80-billion — would be seen in the next 15 years, businessman Mr H H Beier, told an Assocom symposium on Natal and KwaZulu in Durban.

The spending power of Blacks was "very different" from Whites, he said, adding that where Whites spent 30 percent of their total funds on clothing, footwear and food, Blacks spent nearly 50 percent on these items.

He said: "There is a tremendous internal market building up, but how do we canvass it?"

Mr Beier said the government now seemed to accept the process of Black urbanisation as inevitable — and several million Blacks would move to urban areas.

This urbanised Black population, cut off from tribal traditions and the extended family, would adopt White life styles and start its own economy.

Urbanisation of Blacks, he said, may prove to be one of the most urgent reasons for dismantling apartheid.

Mr Beier said the overall message from Black business leaders was that they were sick and tired of paternalism and wanted to be allowed to stand on their own feet.
— Sapa.

SOUTH AFRICA

LACK OF GOOD LIVING STANDARDS BEHIND UNREST SEEN

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 16 Aug 85 p 9

[Article by Joe Burg]

[Text]

Pearston, C o o k -
h o u s e ,
Stutterheim, Al-
bany, KwaGuqa,
Tumahole, Cath-
cart, Standerton,
Tsakane, Du-
duza. What have
all these places in
common?

In township lingo,
I could quite easily
have said "Hulle is
plaaste".

That much they
have in common. But
even more significant,
they are all areas af-
fected by the unrest
over the past nine or so
months.

And they are not
the only places that
very few people would
have recognised as
names of townships
until recently —
thanks to the South
African Police's "situa-
tion report" we now
know that those places
exist.

Violence

So what is the
point? Just this: Since
when have people in
those areas suddenly

begun to become po-
litically conscious?
Okay, maybe there
have been people who
have been conscien-
tised, but what has
provided this sudden
spark that has driven
people to large scale
violence?

The common de-
nominator in all these
areas is the poor facili-
ties provided for the
people there. In some
of these townships,
people have simply
been dumped there in
houses which fall far
short of expectations;
there are apologies for
streets; some have no
water-borne sewerage;
there is no electricity;
some have no running
water etc.

Bitterness

Those were these
people's grievances.
Otherwise, they simply
wanted to live their
lives quietly in their
own way, people who
simply believed that as
long as they had jobs
with reasonable sala-
ries, as long as their
children had some
education, and as long
as their living condi-

tions improve, they
would be happy.

But all that is gone.
Obliterated. "Our
blacks", whites in
those areas often said,
"are good and well-be-
haved". But under that
facade of happiness,
lay bitterness of un-
imaginable depth. No-
body wanted to realise
this.

So the places blew
up. And how!

And what was the
Government's re-
sponse? They be-
lieved, quite wrongly,
that the unrest was the
work of agitators.
They did not try to re-
cognise the problem.
They looked right over
it.

I mean, when those
citizens from Duduza
went and dumped
night-soil buckets in
front of the adminis-
tration board offices,
any right-thinking per-
son should have rea-
lised just how seriously
people in that town-
ship take the matter of
provision of water-
borne sewerage.

Problem

The problem, of course, is that officials at that level probably told their seniors, who told the Government, that the problem was a minor one. "Our blacks are good, it's only a few agitators who are trying to stir up trouble. But the situation is under control." That is what they probably said.

Only later on did they realise that the situation was far from being "under control". In fact, they have lost control completely, and the people in this, and other townships, are mad at the authorities and anything and anybody that is seen to represent those authorities.

Only last week, the *Financial Mail* was waxing lyrically about how the situation in Natal was under control. Many whites, particularly those who see Chief Gatsha Buthelezi as the saviour of this country, thought that Inkatha had the townships in Natal under control. They thought it represented full support for Inkatha and Chief Buthelezi.

Of course, they were wrong. As usual.

And even the authorities thought when trouble first broke out that it would only be a matter of time before Inkatha got the situation under control. Indeed, it took quite some time before reinforcements were sent down to Natal to quell the unrest — and this was only done when it was realised that Inkatha could not control the situation any longer.

A spokesman for KwaZulu even went on TV to tell the whites of this country that peace-loving people had taken over, and the situation was under control while places blew up even at that time.

So what do people actually want? Well even if Mr Botha had made any significant academic and political statements, the unrest in townships will continue. Simply because those changes do not mean, in the short to medium term, better lives to the average person.

And that, unfortunately, is the immediate demand. The root of the problem, so to speak.

SOUTH AFRICA

URBAN FOUNDATION HEAD SAYS REFORMS NEEDED IN ALL SPHERES

Steyn, Speaks at Annual Meeting

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Aug 85 p 10

[Article by Janine Steyn]

[Text] AWESOME responsibility rests on South Africa's leaders to bring about socio-economic, legal and political reforms, said the executive chairman of the Urban Foundation, Mr J H Steyn.

Speaking at the Foundation's annual general meeting yesterday, Mr Steyn outlined its proposals for reform.

These proposals are made, Mr Steyn said, against the background of nearly 10 years of unique co-operative exercise between the community and the private sector and an increasing co-operative response by the public sector.

Regarding socio-economic reforms, Mr Steyn said, a positive urbanisation strategy was needed which included a commitment to abolish influx control by a target date — say June 1986.

The urbanisation strategy would also include urban development and decentralisation — focusing on small metropolitan areas with growth capacity, and regional development based on sound rural development.

Mr Steyn said housing was a major stabilising factor in any society. It created jobs, developed

skills, and conveyed a sense of belonging.

The chronic housing shortage and overcrowding, he said, were major contributing factors to tension, stress and disaffection.

Urgent intervention was necessary, Mr Steyn said, in the fields of

- Land availability;
- The delivery of affordable housing, from conventional to site and service and self-help schemes;
- Ready access to finance; and
- Immediate freehold title.

The private sector should be given an opportunity to play a definite role in this process and a commitment should be obtained from financial institutions and employers to make substantial loan finance available, Mr Steyn said.

In education, there should be a commitment to implement the recommendations of the De Lange Committee, he said.

Black communities desire the establishment of a single ministry of Education, and the Government should announce its pro-

gramme for redressing inequalities.

The private sector should be mobilised to achieve real progress in Black advancement, Mr Steyn said, under the strong lead of the Government, which should announce its plans for the public sector.

Specific areas should be designated in which regulations in respect of small businesses would be suspended.

Regarding law and order, Mr Steyn said the Urban Foundation urged the ending of the state of emergency.

It was of fundamental importance, he said, that all South Africans should be reassured that we were not embarking upon a course of action which would end in siege and repression and that we were all entitled to the benefit of the protection of the law in its tried and tested form.

To counter allegations of abuse of police powers, Mr Steyn suggested the appointment of a respected ombudsman in each district in which the state of emergency had been proclaimed and to whom aggrieved persons would have confidential recourse.

Mr Steyn said political reforms should include

the abandonment of all forced removals and that all distinctions between the right to citizenship of Blacks as distinguished from other race groups should be removed.

He said a framework should be created for negotiation, with Blacks as equal partners, in the areas of power sharing at central Government level, and the possibility of a federal component in the ultimate constitutional dispensation.

Local Government, as an instrument for Black advancement, needed revitalisation, he said.

The training of Black leadership and human infrastructure, and the fi-

nancial viability of these institutions, should be placed high on the agenda of change, Mr Steyn said.

The symbolism of the release of political prisoners had assumed major significance, and the principle involved, he said, was the fact that those who had paid for their crimes in the hard coinage of punishment, should, just as in the case of any other convicted offender, be released.

The Foundation, Mr Steyn said, was prepared to put its weight, its influence and its resources behind a programme which comprehended the proposals outlined.

Private Sector Must Change Views

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Aug 85 p 10

[Text] THE private sector in South Africa had a massive responsibility to act in a definite, organised and visible role in bringing about rapid social and economic change, the executive chairman of the Urban Foundation, Mr J H Steyn, said yesterday.

Mr Steyn said the private sector needed to change its conventional views of corporate social responsibility and the patterns of expenditure associated with those.

"The private sector needs to go far beyond its present views of so-

cial responsibility and take up the challenge presented by the reform process," Mr Steyn said.

Much depended on how the South African community responded to leadership — both conventional organisational structures and those without that capacity but with the ability to muster other powerful forces in our society.

"On both these categories of leaders rests an awesome responsibility at this critical time," he said.

Mr Steyn said such leadership required:

- The capacity to be able to understand the choices that confronted us;

- The vision to see the massive common ground, values, identity of interest and the many common goals shared by South Africans of all races; and,

- The courage to take the bold and fundamental initiatives required.

"Of fundamental importance is the need to reject and work against violence," Mr Steyn said.

Although all sectors of society had a responsibility, the Government must take the lead with clarity and conviction — "not because of pressure or because of random violence, but because it is convinced that the course it pursues is

right, just and equitable," Mr Steyn said.

Courage, clarity and conviction would oblige equivocal leaders to make real and hard choices and define their positions — real dilemmas for ambivalent Black leaders, he continued.

"An unambiguous commitment to fundamental change through an announced package of reforms that embody a clear vision of where South Africa is going and how it is going to get there, is the best way in which forces for peaceful change can seize the initiative," Mr Steyn said.

Mr Steyn called upon Black leadership to reject violence and a commitment to work for peaceful change which was aspired to by an overwhelming majority of people.

Replace Influx Control With New Urban Strategy

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Aug 85 p 10

[Text]

THE most urgent reform requirement in South Africa at present was the replacement of influx control measures with a positive urbanisation strategy, according to the vice-president of the Urban Foundation, Dr A E Rupert.

In the Urban Foundation's annual report released yesterday, Dr Rupert said the four-point programme identified by the Foundation presented a viable alternative to the present system "which has not only failed to stem urbanisation, but has imposed many hardships on those subjected to its terms."

The president of the Urban Foundation, Mr Harry Oppenheimer, said although real reform had taken place since the Soweto riots in 1976, South Africa was more unsettled than ever and Black grievances more acute.

Changes had occurred in key areas such as political representation, property ownership, job reservation, education, trade unionism, trading rights

and inter-racial relations, Mr Oppenheimer said.

However, if the South African economy was to expand at a rapid enough rate, the "offensive and intolerable influx control regulations" must end, he said.

The review said South Africa's unwillingness to accept and plan for the process of urbanisation caused much of the disaffection and unrest at a time when urbanisation of the Black population was expected to double by the end of the century.

Migration policies, instead of containing Black communities, were having the opposite effect — generating rural poverty to such degree that pressure to urbanise has significantly grown, the review said.

Despite fears of Black urbanisation, the review said this was both necessary and desirable for the country's economic growth, and could be a major force in the future prosperity of this country.

Although South Africa's determination in following its policies was

unique, these had a "doubtful" effect on cityward migration.

This was clearly evident in the vast number of illegals in White cities and the 18-million arrests since the inception of the system in 1916.

Even in the Western Cape, where influx control had been stringently enforced, the Government had acknowledged that over 40 percent of the total Black population was illegal, the review said.

Among the adverse effects of influx control were:

- generated resentment amongst the Black community, to whom the obligation to produce a pass on pain of arrest was "fundamentally humiliating."

- waste of human and financial resources spent in its implementation.

- criminalisation of large numbers of people

- contribution to the backlog in housing, infrastructure and services in Black townships.

The Foundation also found that trade unions,

employers and Black councillors were all opposed to influx control as contrary to sound industrial relations and depressing Black living standards.

"Contrary to wide misconception, the system holds little advantage to 'legal' Blacks ... who are in any event a small and diminishing percentage of the total urban Black population," the review said.

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Aug 85 p 10

[Text]

CONTINUED violence and counter-violence may undermine the determination to pursue peaceful change strategies and posed a threat to national reform programmes, the executive chairman of the Urban Foundation, Mr Jan Steyn, said yesterday.

He said reform which was structural, rapid, clear and far-reaching must be based on:

- an understanding of underlying causes of specific problems;

- common values and attitudes;

- an understanding of the nature of reform when contrasted with revolution; and

- leadership.

Summarising the present situation, Mr Steyn said South Africans had failed to accept their country as a developed society with many of the characteristics associated with Third World countries.

"Thus we have failed to confront the fact of urbanisation, we have sought to impose standards and institute controls which strangle initiatives and we have imposed political solutions which have been irreconcilable with appropriate economic de-

velopment."

The entrepreneurial drive was demonstrated by the establishment of informal business in the newly urbanised, informal towns and all that was required was a "rational set of policy incentives for a dynamic of a very positive nature to occur," Mr Steyn said.

While the problems were deep seated and clearly of a structural nature, there was an organisational infrastructure committed to legalistic, peaceful, disciplined forms of participation in South Africa's socio-economic and political life.

"Reform aims at changing that which is negative, destructive or discriminatory, while preserving that which is beneficial and a foundation for increased growth and prosperity, such as a country's industrial and institutional base.

"Reform requires a vision of the future and a clear perception of the precise changes needed, unlike revolution which merely demands that people envisage one dramatic event, after which it is naively expected that everything will be alright," Mr Steyn said.

CSO: 3400/955

SOUTH AFRICA

STUDENTS FORGE LINKS WITH OVERSEAS GROUPS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Aug 85 p 11

[Text]

A SOUTH African conservative student body has been granted membership to an international students association — the first official link between conservative students in this country and those overseas.

The National Students Federation of South Africa (NSF) was accepted unanimously as an associate member of the European Democratic Students (EDS) at its annual conference held in Reykjavik, Iceland, earlier this month.

The EDS is an alliance of conservative, liberal and Christian Democrat students from all the major European Centre/-

Right parties, as well as representatives from the US, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

The vice-president of the NSF executive committee, Mr Philip Powell, who returned from Iceland yesterday, said joining the EDS was part of the ongoing NSF campaign to break the international isolation of South African students by promoting contact with like-minded student organisations overseas.

Membership of the EDS will allow the NSF to attend functions as delegates with full speaking rights and provide a forum for contact between students, Mr Powell said.

This formal link comes

after about two years of informal contact between international student bodies and the NSF.

"In the future we will be co-operating much more with international bodies, especially in England and Australia, to formulate strategies to break the National Union of South African Students' (NUSAS) policy of central affiliation or involuntary membership", Mr Powell said.

Similar actions had been successful in Australia, he added.

"The ideological input from these organisations is also very important to our organisation and to break down our isolation", Mr Powell said.

The president of the NSF executive, Mr Russel Crystal said membership of the EDS would obviously strengthen the NSF by the exchange of ideas and information between student bodies internationally.

CSO: 3400/955

DESCRIPTION OF VENTERSDORP COMMANDO

Pretoria PARATUS in English Aug 85 pp 18-19

[Article by L. Cp. R. E. Fish]

[Text]

The first impression gained on entering Ventersdorp Commando Headquarters is one of excellent organization, neatness and diligence from Commando members. Situated in Ventersdorp itself, the HQ is spacious and contains an open area reception room, an operations room, an information centre, a large lecture hall, a signals department as well as a quartermaster's store.

THE Commanding Officer, Cmdt Hendrik Visser, has roughly 4 000 km² of sparsely populated land to deal with. However, with the men he has at his disposal, it is an extremely highly motivated Commando — proof being that all members are volunteers.

The Commando is split into two companies. A Company deals with the eastern section of the area, whilst B Company deals with the western side. Amazingly, of the men under 54 years of age in A Company's area, 90% belong to the Commando — a figure any Commando would be proud of.

A Continuous task of Cmdt Visser's is gaining new members. The Ventersdorp district has a population of roughly 5 000 people and to make matters more difficult in the recruiting sense, 45% of that population are over 50 years old.

The Commando has members that belong to all sorts of professions. They include businessmen, attorneys, pharmacists, veterinarians, doctors, shop owners and farmers as well as a host of others. The majority of its members, however, are farmers.

For this reason the training is separated between members living in Ventersdorp itself, and those who live in the outlying areas. For the farmers, most of them maize farmers, training must be done out of season.

With most of the men having already served 10 to 15 years in the Commando, the level of experience is vast. Many of the newer members come from Citizen Force units and it is therefore, according to Cmdt Visser, necessary for the Commando to incorporate Operation Buttermilk.

The Commando works in close conjunction with the South African Police, manning road blocks and ~~mando have shot at the prestigious~~ Bisley. In 1984 a Commando member, Maj J.J. du Toit, was selected for the Honoris team, and in April 1985 S Sgt du Toit was also selected for the Honoris team.

One of the highlights of the Commando's history was in 1983 when they received the Freedom of Ventersdorp.

Due to the nature of the business of most of the men in the Commando, border service as a Commando has not been done since 1979. The Commando's latest

achievement is their new radio and communications network that is now fully operational. As far as transport goes, the Commando is also well equipped.

"We are extremely happy and very proud to have Cmdt Visser and his staff in Ventersdorp," said Mr Jannie Moss, Mayor of Ventersdorp. "The co-operation between the Commando and all population groups, as well as the municipality and schools, could not be better," he added.

Due to the generosity of the Sentraal-Wes Co-Op, the Commando has excellent facilities for their members and vehicles. They also have plenty of room to expand, which at their present rate is rapid under the excellent leadership of Cmdt Visser and the motivation of all his men.

CSO: 3400/969

SOUTH AFRICA

ROLE OF NON-WHITES IN SADF DESCRIBED

Pretoria PARATUS in English Aug 85 pp 22-23

[Text]

THE EARLY PERIOD

AS long ago as 1700, when the Cape of Good Hope was still a small settlement ruled by the Dutch East India Company, Coloureds were subject to the same military duties as Europeans. It was, however, a foreign war that caused the establishment of the first Pandur regiment in 1781. They comprised of a force under white officers that fought against the British prior to the occupation of the Cape in 1795. Between the years 1795-1803 the British employed Coloured soldiers; they became known as the Cape Corps after the second British occupation in 1806. During the first period of British rule Coloured soldiers received a weekly pay of sixpence (sterling) to buy tobacco and were entitled to the same rations and drinks as British troops. During the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) Coloureds were used on both sides as drivers, servants and scouts.

At the declaration of War in 1914, military service was extended to include blacks and Indians. In the South West campaign about 35 000 blacks, Coloureds and Indians were employed in a non-fighting capacity and shortly afterwards a campaign was launched to recruit volunteers for service in East Africa, France and Palestine. During this time requests were received from the Coloured community calling for the establishment of a separate Coloured infantry battalion. Members of the two Coloured infantry battalions, which rendered active service in Africa and Palestine, were remunerated on the same scales of pay as British infantry soldiers but white personnel were paid in accordance with union rates. During the war members of the Cape Corps distinguished themselves on several occasions, not only in a non-combatant capacity but also as fighting troops.

THE SECOND WORLD WAR

IN the period between the two World Wars units for blacks, Coloureds and Indians were non-existent. It was, however, inevitable that they would be resuscitated when war came in 1939.

As war establishment tables from this period indicate, non-whites served as separate units in non-combatant roles such as drivers, stretcher-bearers and batmen. However, in some cases the official non-combatant edifice could not be maintained especially as South Africa's shortage of manpower became more acute. This underlined the need for better utilization of non-whites in posts listed on the establishment tables of white units and a number of non-whites were subsequently attached to combat units and they rendered active service, inter alia in an anti-aircraft role.

The Indian battalion, which was established in 1942, formed part of the Non-European Army Service and as such was entitled and subject to the same conditions of service as Coloureds. In the Indian battalion as well as the Cape Corps, posts up to and including the rank of Warrant Officer (Class 1) could be held by blacks, Coloureds and Indians.

During the war some 80 000 blacks were recruited into the Native Military Corps for non-combatant duties, ie drivers, messengers, clerks, tailors and medical orderlies. A number of black auxiliary troops were detailed for special tasks such as the construction of a tunnel in Syria and policing the South African coastline.

A NEW ERA

AFTER disbandment in 1945, auxiliary services were re-established in 1950. However, the purposeful involvement of South Africa's entire population in the

national defence structure after the Second World War may be said to have been initiated in 1963 with the establishment of the SA Cape Corps. Today Coloured, Indian and black Permanent Force members, together with their dependents, enjoy the same medical benefits as their white counterparts.

Coloured volunteers were accepted for 12 months training as infantrymen in 1976 and in the current phase of military operations the Corps has acquired the substantial status of a fully-fledged fighting unit which has, in tours of duty in the Operational Area of SWA/Namibia, displayed a high standard of efficiency, discipline and military élan.

1980 will be remembered as a very significant year for the SA Cape Corps as three new units, namely their own Cape Corps School, a fully-fledged infantry battalion and a maintenance unit were established at Eersterivier. During this time the training period of voluntary national servicemen was extended from 12 to 24 months.

The SA Cape Corps was the first non-white unit in the South African Defence Force from whose rank and file emerged members who qualified for appointment to commissioned rank. The first group received their commissions in 1975 and in 1980 a number had progressed to the rank of major. At present there is an established cadre of Coloured officers in the South African Defence Force holding ranks from junior officers to that of colonel. A number who have already completed the two year service and have been retained at their own request for an indefinite period, serve in the Commandos and Citizen Force.

It is interesting to note that the majority of this contingency have specifically applied for active service in the Operational Area.

SA NAVY

THE SA Navy first began recruiting Coloured seamen in 1963. So successful has this recruiting campaign been that it was stepped up in subsequent years and Coloureds are now employed in various posts throughout the Navy inter alia as store clerks, marines, waiters, military police and chefs. They also form part of the crews of strike craft and other surface vessels — in one particular instance Coloured personnel make up 31 per cent of the total staff complement. Between 1982 and 1983 the number of Coloured commissioned officers and other ranks in the SA Navy increased significantly and at this stage Coloureds (all ranks) comprise numerically about 18 per cent of Navy personnel.

Following a decision that Coloureds could also join the South African Air Force, the first batch of 25 men were transferred from the Cape Corps to the Air Force in January 1977 to be trained as ground personnel. Trained personnel include inter alia firemen, intelligence staff, technical and administrative clerks, drivers, chefs, store clerks, bricklayers and carpenters.

A number of Coloureds are employed in the South African Medical Service as clerks in the personnel and logistic divisions.

THE incorporation of Coloured volunteers into the SADF paved the way for the establishment of a SA Indian Corps Training Battalion on 15 January 1975. Re-designated SAS JALSENA in 1979, the establishment of the unit came about after representation had been made by the Indian Council and other Indian bodies for the creation of a training corps unit manned by Indian South Africans.

As in the case of the SA Cape Corps, Indian candidates were accepted for the SA Navy's candidate officers' course in 1977, and in 1978 the first Indian midshipman qualified for appointment to commissioned rank. Under a new system which commenced in 1980, the training period lasts 24 months, eleven of which are spent at SAS JALSENA. Although the initial enlistment takes place on a voluntary basis, approximately 95 per cent apply to join the Permanent Force on completion of their basic training. Most of the instructors at SAS JALSENA are Indians, and trainees go through an exacting course in seamanship, ships' recognition, physical training, rifle drill and related disciplines.

Trainees who have the necessary educational standard and who have proved their leadership potential during training may be selected as officer candidates and be sent to the SA Naval College, Gordon's Bay for officer training. The present scope of employment for Indian Servicemen in the Permanent Force includes inter alia gunners (Navy), policemen (dog handlers), stewards, chefs, drivers, clerks, divers, hydrographic surveyors and shipwrights.

Between 1982 and 1983 the number of Indians (other ranks) in the South African Navy showed a significant increase of almost 23 per cent, compared with a decrease of about 2 per cent for whites over the same period. In December 1983 a number of Indians held commissioned ranks in the Navy. A restricted number of Indians are employed in the South African Army, Air Force and Medical Service.

In November 1973, the establishment of a training centre for blacks was authorized by the Chief of the Army. On 21 January 1974 the unit was activated when 16 volunteers presented themselves for basic training at the Prisons Services Training College at Baviaanspoort near Pretoria. Originally these men were to be trained as security guards, but after a second intake of 38 members in August 1974, it was decided that the first group should receive advanced training as regimental instructors.

On 1 December 1975 the training group was moved to Lenz, south of Johannesburg, and it was also decided to name this new infantry unit 21 Battalion, since its establishment coincided with the 21st anniversary of the SA Army's Infantry Corps. The first black Permanent Force members were promoted to corporal soon afterwards.

In 1975, 21 Battalion assisted in the training of 1 Transkei Battalion. Subsequently other black units such as the Bophuthatswana National Guard and members of various regional battalions activated in SWA/Namibia have also undergone training under the auspices of the highly qualified instructional cadre at 21 Battalion.

In 1977 the Chief of the Army authorized the training of a company of 21 Battalion for operational duty and in 1978 it left to perform active service in the Operational Area. They acquitted themselves of their task with great distinction. A second company was then trained for operational duty; it proceeded to SWA/Namibia in 1979. In that year, a number of black Permanent Force members were promoted to the rank of sergeant after having completed qualifying courses at the Services School, Pretoria and at Lenz. These courses are on a par with those attended by white candidates and include instruction in advanced administration and instructors' courses and an orchestration course for members of the band.

At this stage infantrymen form the largest component of black personnel in the South African Army although blacks are employed in a number of mustering. They serve *inter alia* in the Infantry Corps, the Ordnance Service Corps, the Personnel Service Corps, the Corps of Musicians, the Corps of Military Police and the Finance Service Corps. Blacks comprise about 34 per cent of non-white military personnel in the South African Army. In accordance with agreements between the

Black National States and the Republic of South Africa, the Minister of Defence has approved the formation of black regional units. Subsequently the training of black soldiers was started at Amsterdam in the Eastern Transvaal (111 Battalion, consisting of Swazi soldiers from Kangwane); at Madimbo in Northern Transvaal (112 Battalion, consisting of Vendas from Venda); at Phalaborwa in the Eastern Transvaal (113 Battalion, consisting of Shangaan soldiers from Gazankulu); and at Jozini in Northern Natal (121 Battalion, consisting of Zulus from KwaZulu). A start has also been made with the training of 115 Battalion, designated for Kwandebele. In the course of 1982, 112 Battalion was transferred to Venda and this unit subsequently became the nucleus of that country's Defence Force.

Unlike the Army, facilities to train blacks in the Air Force, Navy and Medical Service are still limited. A few Permanent Force members serve in the Air Force and Navy, while a greater number are employed in a logistics role by the Medical Service.

Taken as a whole, black uniformed personnel in the SADF (Permanent Force) has increased by 13 per cent in the period 1982 — 1983. This compares favourably with an overall increase of 3,14 per cent for all races over the same period.

It should be noted that a number of blacks are employed in the Auxiliary Service. Like the other staff members of their particular arm of service, they are issued with rations, uniforms and protective clothing. In the Navy for instance, black members of the Auxiliary Force are responsible for berthing ships, and other duties in the harbour area of Simon's Town. The Auxiliary Service personnel comprise about 3,09 per cent of the full-time component of the South African Defence Force which also embraces the Permanent Force, National Servicemen, voluntary National Servicemen, and civilian staff. During the period 1982-1983 Auxiliary Service personnel increased by 9,87 per cent. Blacks constitute 56 per cent of the non-white component of the full-time Force, while the corresponding figures for Coloureds and Indians are 40 and 4 per cent respectively.

SOUTH AFRICA

SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT BOARD EXPANDS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Aug 85 p 21

[Article by Daan de Kock]

[Text]

THE Small Business Development Corporation (SBDC) experienced a marked expansion in the year ended March despite the fact that the year was difficult.

According to the director's report all the main services of the SBDC showed a marked improvement.

Mini-loans to the informal sector increased by R1-million (872 loans) to a total granted of R1,4-million (total loans 1 456).

The comprehensive assistance programme, which is for the semi formal sector, increased by R2,1-million (188 loans) to a total granted of R2,7-million (256 loans).

The small business aid fund was launched in March this year with a grant of R30-million from the State, specifically to assist deserving small businesses adversely affected by current stringent monetary conditions. By the end of the year loans totalling R1,8-million had been approved.

General financing to the formal sector increased by R22-million (368 loans) to a total granted of R62,4-million (1 098 loans).

It is not only on the financial side that the SBDC made substantial progress. According to the annual report, advisory services, which are still supplied free of charge, showed an increase from under 2 000 enquiries a month at the beginning of the year to about 7 000.

Also the provision of property showed a substantial increase. The property development projects completed added a lettable area of 50 120 m² at a cost of R18,6-million. Total lettable area offered by the SBDC to small business entrepreneurs now stands at 326 470 m².

Substantial progress was also made with the fourth, less conspicuous service of the SBDC, namely the promotion of the general interests of the small business community.

"This important activity is not only intended to create a more favourable climate for small business development but, when possible, to promote structural change," the directors say.

Dr Ben Vosloo, managing director of the SBDC, said at a Press briefing in Johannesburg that one of the biggest problems at the moment in South Africa was that the opportunity to start a small business, mainly in the Black community, was not freely available. There was much room for deregulation, and this seemed to be a trend that was developing right over the world at the moment.

Dr Vosloo has just returned from an extended overseas tour where he studied small business development in various countries.

He said South Africa was still far behind countries such as Japan and West Germany as far as the number of small businesses as well as the employment opportunities they offer, were concerned.

SOUTH AFRICA

TRANSPORT SECTOR HEADS FOR UNPRECEDENTED LOSS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Aug 85 p 3

[Text]

A MASSIVE collapse of rail, air and sea traffic was going to produce an estimated R400m loss for the Department of Transport Affairs, Hendrik Schoeman said yesterday.

The Minister of Transport was addressing the Natal National Party congress in Durban.

He said the recession had affected all his departments. Railway staff had been cut to the bone — by nearly 40 000 to about 230 000 — in the past two years and could not be reduced any further without disrupting services and contributing to unemployment.

Since the July holiday, travel had fallen off so badly that flights had had to be withdrawn.

He said SAA losses for the first quarter ran to R17m.

"For the first quarter this year Sats showed a loss of R40m.

"If the present trends continue, then we expect a loss of between R300m and R400m for the book-year.

"We are going to introduce further savings to try and bring that figure down," he said.

Economists warn that the threatened huge R400m Sats losses will have seri-

ous consequences for the economy.

They include higher rail and air fares and freight tariffs from the start of the new financial year in April, inflated costs throughout commerce and industry, and a boost to SA's high inflation rate.

Sats union leaders say the threatened big losses will not modify their salary demands.

The Federal Council of Sats Trade Unions, headed by Jimmy Zurich, will meet Schoeman next Monday to press a demand for 25% increases from January 1.

The PFP finance spokesman Alf Widman feels the huge deficit is a spin-off from the recession.

However, the implications of so big a deficit are alarming.

If the loss is indeed going to be so great, higher rail and air fares and freight tariffs are certain.

This will add greatly to SA's inflation problem.

The minister's announcement, too, could be an early warning to Sats trade unions that their hopes of substantial increases next year were slim, if not non-existent, he says.

CSO: 3400/986

SOUTH AFRICA

EXPERT ON EFFECTS OF ACID RAIN

Pretoria SCIENTIAE in English Apr-Jun 85 pp 24-28

[Article by Dr Bruce Wells: "Acid From the Skies"]

[Text]

Bruce Wells, of the Atmospheric Sciences Division of the CSIR's National Physical Research Laboratory, is the author of this article dealing with the occurrence of acid rain in South Africa. He holds a Ph D degree in Organic Chemistry from the University of Natal. For the past ten years he has devoted his research effort to various aspects of air pollution, such as the presence of trace metals, organic compounds and asbestos in the atmosphere.

There is major concern throughout the world over the pollution phenomenon known as acid rain. Concentrated research efforts have been aimed at establishing the dimensions of the problem to discover how serious is the threat to Earth's forests, lakes and rivers as well as man-made structures.

By studying the physical processes involved in the formation of acid rain, scientists aim to provide a sound basis by means of which the problem can be properly assessed. A better understanding of the phenomenon will improve the possibility of finding a solution.

Acidity in rainwater can be caused by various substances which release positively charged hydrogen ions. Most commonly these would be

strong acids such as sulphuric, nitric and hydrochloric acid or weak organic acids such as acetic, formic or propionic acid.

The earth's atmosphere always contains a small amount of natural carbon dioxide which dissolves in even the purest rain to form carbonic acid resulting in water with a pH of 5,6. Any rain with an acidity greater than this, that is with a pH less than 5,6 has in the past often been regarded as unnaturally acidic. This definition of acid rain can no longer be seen as correct. Several workers in different parts of the world have shown that rain, even in remote places, may contain natural organic acids that reduce the pH to as low as 4,5. To define acid rain it should perhaps be specified that the acidity be primarily caused by man-made

activities and mainly by strong acids such as sulphuric and nitric acid.

There are many factors involved in an assessment of what constitutes acid rain. A pH measurement of a sample of rainwater is only the first of many analytical steps needed. To make a correct judgement, concentrations of organic acids and strong acid anions, and metal cations such as calcium and sodium need to be looked at.

How these acids form

Many fuels, such as oil or coal, as well as many metal ores, contain sulphur compounds. When the fuels are burnt or the ores roasted, sulphur dioxide gas and nitrogen oxides are formed. After release into the atmosphere these two primary pollutants are gradually oxidized further to form the strong acids, sulphuric and nitric acid. There are many different chemical routes by which the acids are formed. The speed of transition is also variable. Some oxidation routes depend strongly on the amount of moisture in the air, others need ultraviolet light, others catalytic dust particles.

On the South African Highveld with wet summers and dry winters, transformation rates are likely to vary a great deal. Knowing these rates is of crucial importance because these, together with the weather conditions, determine the size of the zone exposed to acid rain. Typical transformation rates for sulphur dioxide are about 0,5 to 10 per cent per hour. A fast conversion rate will tend to cause a severe localized problem while slow conversion will have a widespread but milder effect.

Sulphur dioxide in South Africa

The great coal-burning power stations of Escom are probably the most visible sources of sulphur

dioxide in South Africa but in this country these have also been the most thoroughly studied. There are also several other important sources, some of which have as yet been little investigated. Among these are:

- The Sasol oil-from-coal process
- Various ore smelting plants
- Coal stoves used for household cooking and heating
- Burning dumps of waste coal
- Burning underground coal seams.

Because sulphur compounds are undesirable components of petrol, the sulphur present in the coal which is Sasol's raw material, must be removed at some stage of manufacture. The aim is that it be recovered as elemental sulphur but until this process is perfected some releases of hydrogen sulphide will occur. Ultimately this hydrogen sulphide may be oxidized in the air to yield sulphuric acid.

South Africa is one of the world's major suppliers of chromium, vanadium and manganese. The fine fumes generated in smelting these metals may have a catalytic effect, speeding up the oxidation of sulphur dioxide to sulphuric acid. Whether this happens in practice is not yet known.

To obtain coal good enough to use in the equipment we have now, much low grade coal must also be mined and dumped near the pit head. These dumps often catch alight and smoulder for years, are nearly impossible to extinguish and emit their pollution near ground level. Long-term solutions may be improved combustion methods, such as fluidized bed furnaces, gas production and building layered dumps to cut off air from the burning waste coal.

Acid rain, acid dust

In a country such as South Africa, with a dry climate, strong acids are formed by the action of light and air on sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides which may adhere to the surface of dust particles or condense to form droplets. This acidic dust may either be washed out to form acid rain or be blown through the air and slowly fall to earth and be deposited on plants, on the ground or in bodies of water. This acid deposition process, as scientists prefer to call it, does not, however, appeal to the imagination nearly as strongly as the vision of 'acid rain'. Consequently there has been less outcry about acid deposition. However, even scientists concede that the term 'acid rain' is here to stay in our language.

What can be done?

What can be done to reduce emissions of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides? At present various scrubbing technologies exist but they can add hundreds of millions of rands to the price of a new power station and hence to the public's electricity bill. These control methods also generate extensive solid waste disposal problems. For example, using lime to remove sulphur dioxide produces large amounts of gypsum for which there is only a limited market. Anyone who has seen the gypsum 'lake' at Richards Bay will appreciate the disadvantages of gypsum in excess.

If research does prove the need for controls we may have to radically re-design our combustion methods rather than add controls piggy-back onto old-style plants.

The South African scene

Much research has been done in the northern hemisphere on the effects of

The four photographs above show pollution visible to the public. This emission of smoke is controlled by the use of filters and precipitators. However, gases such as sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides pass these controls and subsequently lead to acid formation.

acid rain. But the South African pollution situation needs to be studied in context. What is needed is:

- An inventory of all sources of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides;
- A sampling network extending from polluted to clean areas to measure sulphur dioxide, chemicals in rain, ions in airborne dust and meteorological conditions;
- Studies of other pollutants, such as trace metals and organic compounds;
- Quality control systems to ensure the reliability of information collected;
- Studies of water quality in rivers and dams to determine to what extent acid rain is neutralized by our soils;
- Airborne measurement of pollutants during summer and winter to supplement ground measurements;
- Susceptibility of South African plants and crops to combinations of pollutants actually occurring.

[Photo caption]

Bluegum trees found near a Transvaal factory showed unusually high sulphate content when analyzed by means of ion chromatography. This is direct contamination, not acid rain, and up to now has rarely occurred.

During the 1980s various bodies have bent their energies towards assessing the acid rain phenomenon in South Africa.

Escom has been measuring sulphur dioxide emission using a network of sampling stations on the Transvaal Highveld for some years. Acid rain collection and measurement is also being done entailing on-site pH measurements and central laboratory analysis. In addition Escom is making a major contribution by instrumenting an aircraft for airborne studies of pollutant transformation and transport. But since Escom is not alone in the production of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, there is a need for other bodies to assist in this work.

The Atmospheric Sciences Division of the CSIR'S National Physical Research Laboratory has since 1982 collected daily samples of airborne dust, in two size ranges, at 17 sites. Initially these sites were only in the Transvaal but they now also include part of the Free State. These samples are analyzed for sulphate, nitrate and other anions using ion chromatography. In addition, balloons and ground-based meteorological measurements are used to elucidate the transport of pollutants. Acoustic sounding has been used to reveal details of air movements not observable by the older methods.

Research in the northern hemisphere led scientists to believe that photochemical pollutants may have a synergistic (multiplicative) effect with acid rain on plants.

The Schonland Research Centre for Nuclear Sciences of the University of the Witwatersrand is studying trace metals in the Eastern Transvaal using Proton-induced X-ray Emission Analysis.

An inventory of pollution sources originally drawn up by a firm of consultants for the Department of Health and Welfare during 1984, will constantly be updated as new information becomes available.

Because organic pollutants can lead to the formation of photochemical smog, the CSIR has started measurements of organic pollutants in the Eastern Transvaal using gas chromatography and mass spectrometry.

Much of the above work has been funded by the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning and by the Department of Health and Welfare.

In addition, the Hydrological Research Institute of the Department of Water Affairs is studying water quality and rain chemistry.

These separate efforts are linked by the Foundation for Research Development of the CSIR which facilitates information exchange and research planning. The first results from these studies should show whether acid rain is at present a threat to health and the environment in South Africa or may become a problem in the future. These early studies should also show whether or not we have given the right priority to air pollution research.

SOUTH AFRICA

LATEST EXPLOSIVES TECHNOLOGY AT SASOL

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 18 Jul 85 p 11

[Text] Sasol Explosives has concluded an exclusive agreement with Nitro Nobel of Sweden covering the RSA and BSL (Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho) countries and production of bulk explosives has already commenced at an on-site facility in the northern Cape.

As far as cartridge explosives is concerned, the commissioning of the first facility at Secunda is imminent.

Said to represent the latest in explosives technology, with high velocities of detonation, excellent brissance, superior safety properties and very good fume characteristics, the emulsion explosives have also been well received at the workplace as they contain no nitro-glycerine.

Sasol Explosives will provide a full range of explosives to meet every requirement, it claims. The types of explosive being marketed are:

Emulite: Paper-wrapped in small diameter and plastic-wrapped in large diameter, this product will be suitable for hard rock mining and tunnelling and for quarries and open pits.

Permitted 'Emulite': Paper-wrapped, small-diameter explosive for the underground coal mining industry.

Bulk 'Emulite': Manufactured on site and pumped 'down the hole,' the Bulk 'Emulite' service ensures that a fault-free explosive is delivered.

'Emulan': This product is a blend of bulk 'Emulite' and Anfo.

Depending upon the ratio of Bulk 'Emulite' to Anfo, the 'Emulan' blend may be pumped or augered down the hole and is suitable for wet- and dry-hole applications.

The bulk delivery service is flexible enough to provide an 'Emulite' toe load (bottom of the hole) with an 'Emulan' column load or any other combination to suit customers' requirements.

Bulk 'Emulite' and 'Emulan' are backed up by a wide range of technical services which include computer programs to optimise drilling patterns, explosives loading and costs. Bulk 'Emulite' and 'Emulan' users have been able to cut overall costs by increasing burden and spacing without any detrimental effects on fragmentation.

As a further service, Sasol Explosives will produce porous prilled ammonium nitrate under the name Sasolan and a porous prill/fuel oil blend under the name Sasolex.

CSO: 3400/932

SOUTH AFRICA

NEW MINE AIR RECIRCULATION SYSTEM DESCRIBED

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 18 Jul 85 p 11

[Text] A new system of recirculating mine ventilation air to cut ventilation costs in deep-level mining has been proved to be both practical and safe by the Research Organisation of the Chamber of Mines.

The Chamber's latest newsletter says the system, which diverts a portion of ventilation air back into working areas, aids cooling, reduces the size and cost of main ventilation fans, lowers electricity consumption and reduces production delays, as it is a technique which can be speedily implemented.

Researchers also predict a potential saving in the number of expensive ventilation shafts and airways tunnels which normally have to be excavated to create an underground environment suitable for men to mine gold.

Field trials have already demonstrated the success of the system at Anglovaal's Loraine Gold Mine in the Orange Free State where the first large-scale recirculation system was commissioned in October 1982.

It has since been operated continuously and is proving to be both practical and reliable.

Further experience with 61 localised systems in British collieries has added additional evidence that recirculation can be a safe practice.

The decision to use controlled recirculation at Loraine was taken when the cost and practicality of increasing ventilation air supply from surface became prohibitive. Production became restricted because of high air temperatures and a limited supply of ventilation air.

As a result, the area could not be utilised to its full capacity because of this restricted supply of air to be cooled.

Recirculation, by increasing this air flow, was the only method in the short term by which the available refrigeration could be effectively distributed to the working areas. A total of 50 m³/sec was supplied to the four stopes in the area and air temperatures were significantly decreased.

According to attitudinal surveys, miners reacted positively to the cooler environment and no undesirable effects were identified, the Chamber says.

Continuous monitoring for experimental purposes of the air quality in the area proved that recirculation, itself, does not lead to any increase in the contaminant concentration in the return air, or to a gradual buildup of any contaminant.

Recirculation was not stopped during blasting as this would have meant the refrigeration machine being shut down every day.

Should underground fires occur in the recirculation circuit, it is essential that the location of the combustion be rapidly identified and the recirculation fans stopped immediately to prevent the re-introduction of combustion products into fresh intake air.

This has proved possible and effective at Loraine where an automatic safety system based on the Beacon fire detection system is used.

The introduction of controlled recirculation has also permitted production to be increased from 6,000 tons to 18,000 t a month.

The capital and running costs of providing air by recirculation in this case have been R231,000 and R50,000 respectively each year. These costs compare very favourably with estimated figures of R423,000 and R230,000 for providing the same quantity of air from surface.

As South African mining goes deeper, recirculation holds a key to coping with the increasing dual problems of higher rock temperatures and the results of autocompression (the same effect as compressing a bicycle pump with one's finger covering the exit nozzle).

CSO: 3400/932

SOUTH AFRICA

PLATINUM EXECUTIVE BACKS REMOVAL OF EXPORT BARS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Aug 85 p 13

[Article by Roy Bennetts]

[Text]

THE platinum-mining industry could make an even larger contribution to the country's foreign-exchange earnings if it were treated in similar fashion to other exporters, according to Rustenburg Platinum chairman Gordon Waddell.

In the company's annual review for the financial year to June Waddell says the decision to remove export allowances from the producers of precious metals was based on the grounds that producers had no alternative but to export most of their products.

While this is true, Waddell believes the country's need to have a consistent and adequate ability to provide the funds required to open and develop new markets has been ignored completely.

He says this constraint — coupled with the cyclical nature of the platinum industry, which determines levels of annual expenditure — has limited Rusplats' endeavours.

The company has made a submission to the Margo Commission for the reinstatement of at least some of the export allowances to the platinum-mining industry.

Taxed profits for the year to June of R156,9m were the highest yet attained in rand terms, but Waddell says that without the 15% tax surcharge imposed on mines — other than gold and diamond mines — taxed profit would have been R12,6m higher.

Waddell says Rusplats' marginal rate of taxation and lease is now no less than 66%, which he claims to be inordinately high given the character and past history of platinum mining.

Rusplats paid out R63,8m (R50,7m in 1984) in commissions and discounts to sole marketing agent Johnson Matthey and other customers.

The trend in the free-market dollar price of platinum, with the average market price for the year to June substantially down at \$300 (\$401) a troy ounce, is not to Waddell's liking,

Market price for the metal reached a peak of \$371 on the second day of the financial year under review and declined to a low of \$245 in March 1985.

Liquidation of excess inventories and dis-hoarding are blamed by Waddell for the low price compared with the increase in demand for the metal from Japan.

Sales to the Japanese market rose by 25,7% in the year to December 1984, with further increases in the first five months of the current year.

Demand in the first half of 1985 was 57,8% above the comparative months of 1984.

Waddell says demand for the metal is now probably in excess of supplies from producers and this is likely, sooner or later, to bring about a change for the better in platinum's dollar price.

Use of the metal as a fuel catalyst ties its immediate future to the activities of the automobile industry.

Waddell says the momentum of the last two years has been maintained in the US, with the production of cars up by 3% at nearly 8-million units compared with the previous year. The US car industry is reported to have bought 722 000 ounces of platinum in the year to March 1985.

The Japanese sold more than 3-million cars in Japan and exported nearly 4-million cars during the year.

The European Economic Community appears to have reached a compromise over emission-control standards required for cars of different engine sizes.

Waddell believes this will lead to a major expansion in demand for platinum and rhodium to meet the requirements of West European car manufacturers.

Last year demand in Japan for platinum for use in jewellery increased by 15% to 650 000 ounces.

This increase appears to have been sustained during the first five months of this year and is expected to continue for the remainder of the calendar year, says Waddell.

Rusplats commissioned a survey to find the potential for platinum jewelry in the US. There appears to be indications of considerable potential, which could be developed over a five-year period.

Waddell says that, owing to the absence of export incentives, Rusplats has come to the conclusion that it would be imprudent to take on additional commitments for the time being.

Industrial demand for platinum presents a mixed picture, says Waddell. Demand from the chemical industry improved in comparison with the previous year but decreased from the petroleum-refining industry.

CSO: 3400/986

SOUTH AFRICA

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE BACKS OFFSHORE GAS RECOVERY

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 11 Aug 85 p 15

[Report of speech by Dr Piet van Zijl in Cape Town]

[Text]

THE Government is expected to decide before the end of the year whether to exploit offshore deposits of gas in the Mossel Bay region.

Sources close to the project have repeatedly indicated that the Government is likely to approve a scheme to recover the gas and convert it into petrol and diesel at a new petro-chemical plant, probably at Mossel Bay.

Feasibility studies now being carried out are examining the viability of the estimated R2 500 million offshore project. Engineers studying the scheme have delayed their final report in order to carry out more detailed investigations.

Soekor — the State-backed oil exploration organisation — is keeping mum about the studies and says it will not be making statements on the project until after the Government has made its decision.

But it seems clear that if approved the project could provide about 10 percent of South Africa's transport fuel, offer substantial savings in foreign exchange, boost the country's engineering industry and stimulate the offshore search.

Major disclosures about the possibility of offshore gas production were made in The Star in June last year. Since then, the Press, public, industry, investors and Soekor have eagerly awaited the Government's official reaction.

Will such a project be viable as the economy stagnates? Will the strategic value of such a project outweigh economic considerations? With the world oil glut and South Africa's extensive reserves, will the Government shelve the idea to be reviewed in several years?

Until the end of the year, when Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Danie Steyn, and the Cabinet put their heads together on the issue, we will not know.

But this speech, recently delivered by Soekor managing director Dr Piet van Zijl in Cape Town, provides further insight.

OPPORTUNITIES for South African companies to participate in the host of infrastructural tasks which must be completed—including heavy steel construction projects — if the Republic is to exploit the Mossel Bay offshore gas find for liquid fuel, were outlined in Cape Town by Dr Piet van Zijl, managing director of Soekor.

Dr Van Zijl was addressing the annual symposium of marine engineers and naval architects.

"If a conference like this were held a year or two ago," he said, "it would have been of interest to the marine engineering fraternity ... but only on an academic basis. Now, quite abruptly, the situation has changed and the technological aspects of offshore production have become very topical subjects indeed."

Dr Van Zijl was referring to the offshore gas strike by Soekor on the continental shelf near Mossel Bay.

He mentioned that Soekor would celebrate its 20th anniversary this year ... 20 years of limited successes but also of points of great interest.

He mentioned that the public today seemed to understand Soekor and its functions much better.

On a recent visit to London one of Soekor's directors spoke to a well-known banking group, asking whether they would consider participating in a Soekor project.

"Which project are you referring to?" the banker asked. "Mossel Bay or Kudu?"

The banker had full details of both projects, Dr Van Zijl said.

"Recently it also pleased us to see that some newspapers were reporting Soekor news in a more normal way — factual and not unduly large headlines.

"I am thinking of the oil discovery recently at ES which was reported by papers in the inside pages, whereas, just by coincidence that day, a Soekor secretary competing in the Miss South Africa competition made the front page. That is what one might call getting your perspectives right."

Commenting on Soekor's oil prospecting programme offshore, Dr Van Zijl said: "With respect to the production and conversion of the Mossel Bay gas to liquid fuel, I can say that we are more than pleased with the help and co-operation in many different ways we are getting, not only from the State, but also from the private sector.

"We decided that we would want participation of the private sector in this project right from the start, and we also felt that the existing oil companies in South Africa would be our most natural partners. We have approached them, and the result is that Soekor and six oil companies are now having feasibility studies made on the offshore and onshore portions of this project.

"We also wanted to see that South African engineering and project management companies play a significant role in these studies, and in any follow-up

work, but that naturally at the same time we would make use of all the overseas expertise that has already been developed in similar projects elsewhere.

"A very strong accent was placed on technology transfer to South Africa although in the case of the onshore chemical plant a considerable contribution to synfuel technology has already been made by Sasol.

"The result of all this is that now, and if the project should get the green light, South African engineering companies already have, and will have in the future, an important role to play — I may add that if the project were to go ahead and Soekor and its partners were to appoint a financial adviser, we would follow the same policy, ie we would like to see a partnership of local and overseas banks that will assist us."

Dr Van Zijl went on: "If this project goes ahead, there will be a large variety of opportunities for South African companies to participate in, from all the different infrastructural tasks to different heavy steel engineering construction projects.

"We cannot think of a more favourable time for them to compete with overseas companies and sincerely would like to wish them success. However, the expected low return on investment for this project would not allow for preferential treatment for South African companies.

"The end result of all these efforts — if it should be taken to its conclusion — will be 20 000 to 25 000 barrels which is still a fairly low percentage of our daily consumption of liquid fuels. However, the way will have been paved for a repeat or expansion in the future.

"In the past, and especially now the question has been put to us: What would happen if Soekor should discover oil in economic quantities?"

"The position is that we are far from being self-sufficient in liquid fuels and the demand for such fuels is growing all the time. Therefore, we have a long road to travel to catch up with demand. Even if we should be extremely successful in finding large quantities of oil — and from our past performance, this does not seem very likely — we need not produce everything we find at the same time.

"We should rather expect to solve our liquid-fuel needs by a series of different smaller but viable projects, which will have the additional value of being strategically less vulnerable.

"We think the strategic and also the financial value of any locally produced fuel, is very high — just think of what South Africa's position would have been with the recent drop in the value of the rand and the increase in the petrol price, if we did not have Sasol.

"We also think that for the present there is no method for the manufacture of synthetic fuel that can beat the Soekor proposal of using natural gas for this purpose."

CSO: 3400/986

SOUTH AFRICA

MAJOR ADVANCES IN OPTICAL FIBER MARKET REPORTED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Aug 85 p 8

[Article by Matthew White]

[Text]

TWO MAJOR advances in telecommunications technology were marked yesterday with the official opening in Brits of the country's first optical fibre drawing plant, and an announcement by the Aberdare group that it is already in production in Port Elizabeth with the most advanced fibre coating plant in Africa.

This follows months of controversy over the establishment of a local optical fibre industry.

Some industry observers doubt whether the relatively small SA market can justify local manufacture, given that advances in the technology overseas could soon make local production techniques obsolete.

Clearly, however, the Department of Posts and Telecommunications (P&T) has no such doubts — or is suppressing them on grounds of the strategic importance of establishing the industry in SA.

At the opening of ATC's plant in Brits yesterday, MD Peter Watt announced that expansion plans are already under way to double its capacity. The expansion programme is scheduled to be completed early next year, when the cost of the plant will have risen from the original R9m to about R20m.

Watt said there are many reasons for the expansion, but chief among them is that, in future, all long-distance telecommunication in SA will be by means of optical fibre. In addition, however, "a whole range of new

markets have opened up" since ATC started work on its plant last year.

There are tremendous opportunities in industry in general, he said, as noisy and other environmental forces create interference with conventional cable.

ATC is controlled by the UK groups, BICC, GEC and STC, with Barlow Rand holding 25%.

Aberdare's move was announced jointly yesterday by Bev Pyke, MD of the Aberdare group, and Ken Maud, executive director of Allied Electronics Corp (Altron) and deputy chief executive of the Altech group.

A month ago the Aberdare group officially merged with Powertech's Scottish Cables and Asea Cables subsidiaries to form a significant SA cable company with sales of more than R230m a year. Philips Electronic Holdings has a 50% share in the venture.

Pyke said the facility will be the first SA-controlled fibre optic plant to be opened, and is the only one of its kind in Africa.

"The plant will use the most advanced technology in the world, drawing on the vast resources of its two major shareholders, Asea Electric SA and Philips Electronic Holdings, with their considerable international links and vast fibre optic technology.

"I believe our facility marks a significant step to make SA self-sufficient in this high technology arena and will keep the Republic abreast of the latest world developments in this field for the foreseeable future."

Maud said the Aberdare facility will be in a position to supply a major share of the local market and has already been in production for some weeks.

A special feature is its ability to meet customer specifications of the highest order and, in particular, the specifications of P&T.

"The local control of the fibre optic facility extends to the whole system and will be available as a package from the design stage to installation and commissioning.

"Through its extensive and well-equipped laboratories, the facility has developed and is offering, for the first time in SA, cables with secondary buffering of the 'loosetype' design, which is replacing the 'tight' buffering that has, up to now, dominated in SA manufacturing. However, tight buffering will be made available from Aberdare as an alternative."

According to the two men the new facility will do everything to support local industry in obtaining its supply of fibre, but may have to import to meet demands for different characteristics and stringent quality control.

P&T, as the main customer for optical fibre, is set to go ahead with the ambitious Diginet project, which will be based on an optical fibre network. It is to spend a projected R160m between now the end of 1988 providing a nationwide telecommunication network.

P&T is expected to use only about 900km of fibre (worth about R1,5m) this year. This will rise rapidly, however, and projected demand in 1986 is 27 000km, worth nearly R50m.

Another Altech group company is also involved in the Diginet project. STC is to provide multiplexing and line allocating equipment.

Optical fibre, as the name suggests, transmits signals by light instead of electricity, as do conventional metal cables. Among its advantages is that it is immune to electro-magnetic interference from lightning, power cables and other sources — which is particularly important in data communication.

The main advantage, however, is its greater carrying-capacity compared with conventional cables. A 10mm diameter, eight-fibre cable can carry 7 680 calls simultaneously, whereas an 80mm copper cable can carry only 2 000 calls.

With two of the three major groups interested in optical fibre technology now firmly established in the market, it will be interesting to see how the third — Siemens — fits into the picture.

Siemens declined to enter a joint venture for local production on grounds that the small market would not allow for enough changes to keep abreast of rapid technological developments.

Also, Siemens believed such a venture might inhibit it from importing fibre or setting up its own facility later.

SOUTH AFRICA

ISCAR INSTALLS ADVANCED SOFTWARE SYSTEM

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 18 Jul 85 p 10

[Text] Iscar South Africa, a local producer of precision cutting tools, is installing at its Spartan headquarters what is said to be the most advanced manufacturing and distribution computer software system in the country.

Considerable service, manufacturing and management benefits are expected to flow from the move, which is part of an overall plan to increase Iscar's already share of the cutting tool market.

A feature of the installation is that it is an on-line, totally integrated system with terminals extending to the shop floor and warehouses. Iscar has signed an agreement with Assignment Thirty Eight Systems to install the BPCS package (featured in ENGINEERING WEEK, 7 July 1985) of 14 modules, which run exclusively on IBM hardware.

The installation consists of IBM hardware (System 36) and the BPCS suite of software supplied. Assignment Thirty Eight is the local affiliate of Systems Software Associates of Chicago, USA (SSA).

Iscar is the local subsidiary of the multi-million dollar Israeli company with the same name. The local company claims to be the largest manufacturer of tungsten carbide cutting tools in South Africa. Iscar also produces tools in the United States and its largest facility is in Israel.

The complete range of Iscar products is manufactured at its Spartan works, and the company's main markets are heavy engineering, the automotive industries, engineering subcontractors, steel mills and mines.

The objectives of the Iscar project, says Assignment Thirty Eight's Darryl Freinkel, is to offer "real world" solutions with the easy-to-use BPCS packages. These will support the entire Iscar production and manufacturing process from order entry to planning, control and customer shipment--a move which will allow flexibility in planning and more control over assembly operations.

Terminals on the shop floor will provide timely and accurate information on production activity and status. Another major benefit of this set-up is that it will allow detailed planning and scheduling, and will highlight shop floor problems as they occur, while giving shop floor management direct control of the total system.

Says Iscar managing director Hannes Liebenberg: "The man on the shop floor now controls and reports on his own activities and becomes master of his environment. He knows what jobs are priorities and what's coming up, and he has the ability to re-schedule his workload himself."

Some of the BPCS modules acquired by Iscar incorporate bill of materials, inventory, cost accounting, order entry, management report writing, capacity planning and financial packages.

"We believe the capacity planning package provides unprecedented solutions," says Liebenberg. "It allows production control to identify capacity bottlenecks and backlog problems before they occur. It pinpoints loading problems at control work centres and allows for better scheduling, routing and manpower planning."

Complementing these packages, the BPCS financial software will also be installed at Iscar, providing thorough analysis for better control and improved return on investment.

While Iscar has bought the entire BPCS package, the computerization plan will be introduced in two phases--the first of which will be financial, distribution and some of the manufacturing packages.

CSO: 3400/932

SOUTH AFRICA

DOMESTIC PUMP, VALVE PRODUCTION PLANNED

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 18 Jul 85 p 32

[Text] South African industry is currently spending some R200-million a year on imported pumps and valves.

However, this figure could be substantially reduced through the local manufacture of such equipment and components, says Danie Slabbert, managing director of newly formed specialist stainless steel casting foundry, Steloy Stainless Precision Castings.

"Although a large proportion of these imports are a direct result of specification by engineers for major projects and, to a lesser extent, are due to the longer runs available from overseas, we think that South Africa has the technology to handle a large proportion of these imports," he said.

"In fact, we see an opportunity for import replacement and are looking to assist local manufacturers with the supply of stainless steel castings enabling them to become less dependent on the imported product."

Steloy Stainless Precision Castings, a new R3-million foundry based in Ekandustria on the far East Rand, has been established by a team of four highly experienced foundry and industrial executives and is financially assisted by the IDC.

Said Slabbert: "Our company's target market is the pump and valve manufacturers, who use corrosion-resisting stainless steel for longer product life.

"This industry has long been dependent on the imported product but, in the wake of the weak rand, it is becoming more and more attractive for industry to investigate sourcing components from the local market.

"Our services will include analysing the feasibility of casting a customer's requirements locally and then comparing the prices of the local product with that of the imported one.

"While our aim is to supply the local pump and valve manufacturers, we are not interested in copy parts. In fact, we appreciate the cost of carrying spare parts for original equipment manufacturers and want to assist them to cater for their markets and not to supply their end users."

Steloy is fully equipped to supply the market with high-quality stainless steel castings and to assist it to replace conventional products with stainless steel.

"The local market is becoming more sophisticated regarding quality assurance and Steloy is equipped to manufacture castings according to SABS0157-Part II 1979 quality assurance guidelines or any other QA specification required by a manufacturer," Slabbert said.

The executives of the new company enjoy a combined 80 years' experience in the foundry field.

In addition to Slabbert, who is a well-known industrialist in his own right, Willem de Beer is an experienced stainless steel foundry production manager. Apie Kruger was the former foundry manager of a large engineering foundry and Hardy Kroll has previous experience as sales manager for a stainless steel foundry.

CSO: 3400/932

SOUTH AFRICA

'BIGGEST' SPLIT-CASING PUMP CASTINGS PRODUCED

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 18 Jul 85 p 35

[Text]

The biggest split-casing pump castings ever made in South Africa are being manufactured by Thomas Foundry of Germiston for final installation as the intake pumps for the Rand Water Board scheme at Lethabo.

Four pumps are being provided which will be driven by 3 600-kW motors. They are capable of handling 450-million litres of water a day and have been designed with intake and delivery branches of 1,2-m diameter.

These low pressure/high volume pumps have been designed by Mather & Platt incorporating the latest in slow-speed pump technology, and the castings are being manufactured to strict quality control standards to ensure high performance and good water flow for continuous duty over long periods.

Each pump is cast in two sections (bottom and cap) in Meehanite GC which is equivalent to a Grade 17 Cast Iron; 50 m³ of silica sand is used to produce the cores and moulds, and 32 tons total mass of metal is poured for each casing.

The fettled mass of the unmachined castings is 24 t each.

In addition to these large, intricate castings, highly specialised castings are also being provided by Thomas Foundry for the double-entry impellers required on each pump.

These are being produced in stainless steel to BS 3100-1976 Grade 425C11, involving 6,5 m³ of chrome, zircon and silica sand for the core and mould, and 4,5 t of poured metal resulting in a fettled mass of 1 700 kg for each casting.

As each pump-casing is completed, it is machined and then delivered to Mather & Platt for final fettling, pressure-testing, assembly and painting.

CSO: 3400/932

SOUTH AFRICA

NEW FERROCHROME TECHNOLOGIES EXPLAINED

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 18 Jul 85 p 19

[Article by John Gomersall]

[Text]

Ferro-chrome production technology in South Africa is possibly approaching a new era. Limits of productivity improvements on existing technology present a challenge to develop new technologies to increase efficiency.
John Gomersall, managing director of MS & A's alloys division, explains the developments.

Ferro-chrome production at Middelburg Steel & Alloys will soon have reached the limits of productivity improvement with the current process.

This is borne out by the fact that of the total FOB cost, about 70% is pure variable cost.

These cost inputs include the chrome ore, electrical energy, other raw materials and transport.

There is, therefore, little point in trying to achieve further productivity improvement by trying to "squeeze" the fixed cost balance of 30%. If one were to achieve a 10%

gain, it would yield a mere 3% improvement in the cost of production.

It has been clear for some time that new technology is needed to attack the variable cost.

At the same time, an interesting scenario is developing in the world market. It has a parallel in the ferro-manganese market, where carbon steel producers have substituted quantities of ferro-manganese by using manganese ore in their manufacturing process.

Right now, Japanese stainless steel producers are taking the lead and are

looking at decreasing their dependence on imported ferro-chrome, and their usage of ferrochrome in stainless steel manufacture in general.

The Japanese Government has sponsored a programme to research and develop new technology for using chrome ore in the country's integrated steel mills.

Those involved in the project hope to develop a new process which will use molten iron and pre-reduced chrome ore, not ferro-chrome, and convert it into stainless steel.

The Japanese believe it will take them between five and eight years to develop the technology, and they say that, once fully developed, it will reduce their

dependency on ferro-chrome quite significantly.

This perhaps assumes that other producers of ferro-chrome will continue to use existing manufacturing technology. This scenario may be unlikely, as the future will bring technological breakthroughs in ferro-chrome-making technology which would reduce costs and, eventually, the price of ferro-chrome.

Moreover, South African producers have a few fundamental advantages — electricity is still comparatively inexpensive; they are situated close to the chrome ore and transport is, therefore, very cheap, bearing in mind that roughly half of chrome ore is waste.

MS & A has been involved in major R & D programmes for the past three years, developing new technologies which can be adapted to improve existing plant at low capital cost.

Rather than developing totally new processes, the main thrust is to look at the use of cheaper ores, a lower or even zero ore pre-treatment cost, more energy-efficient operations — either reducing the amount of electrical energy or using coal and oxygen as an energy source — and aiming at better chrome recovery from the ore.

The three main areas that are being researched are coal and oxygen technologies, kiln and pre-treatment technologies, and plasma furnace technology.

CSO: 3400/932

SOUTH AFRICA

RESEARCH ON STRUCTURAL USES OF 3CR12 LISTED

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 18 Jul 85 p 25

[Article by Barrie Williams]

[Text] 3CR12 is beginning to create new markets for the ferrochrome industry.

As users become more familiar with its properties, the scope and range of uses to which it is being put are also increasing, and from relatively simple applications, such as linings and platework, the product range is expanding to include structural applications as design and fabrication skills improve.

The range of structural sections available has, so far, been limited to those that can be formed from platework or coil. Trial runs are currently under way for the production of the lighter range of hot-rolled structural sections.

Barrie Williams, a director of Rhodar Consultants and of Ove Arup Inc, reviews the progress being made on a 3CR12 structural design development programme which Rhodar is coordinating on behalf of MS & A.

The 3CR12 structural design research programme is being undertaken under three headings:

Documentation

This involves reviewing and understanding the basic concepts and design criteria applying to existing codes. It is of interest to note that there appear to be no codes in existence for hot-rolled stainless steel.

Analysis

A limited amount of test data for cold-formed sections and initial stress/strain tests on control coupons indicate that, structurally, 3CR12 behaves between the two extremes of mild and stainless steel.

This was to be expected, but the nature of the steel does complicate things slightly by not having a well-defined yield point, although it has a relatively high limit of proportionality.

Current, mainly analytical research by Pieter van der Merwe at the University of Missouri Rolla, is endeavouring to unravel the intricacies of the existing stainless and carbon steel design codes to determine if it is sensible to base the design of 3CR12 on existing formulations.

It is hoped that this will be possible, as it is felt to be imperative that a design approach with a minimum of change from existing design codes currently in use in South Africa is established.

The intention is to provide design information using the allowable stress method of design followed later by limit states or possibly load resistance factor design guides.

Testing

As can be seen from the diagram, one overseas and three local universities are involved. Their responsibilities are summarised as follows:

Rand Afrikaans University is currently carrying out research on cold-formed open sections, and this has been extended to include thin-walled 3CR12 sections.

This involves testing beams and struts for compliance with existing codes for buckling failure (in its various modes), and including the influence of breadth of thickness ratios and stress/strain behaviour.

RAU is also currently carrying out small sample (coupon) stress/strain testing of all the 3CR12 structural materials used in the test programme, for example, hot and cold-rolled plate and hot-rolled sections.

This essential work will provide the basic control data for the final design proposals.

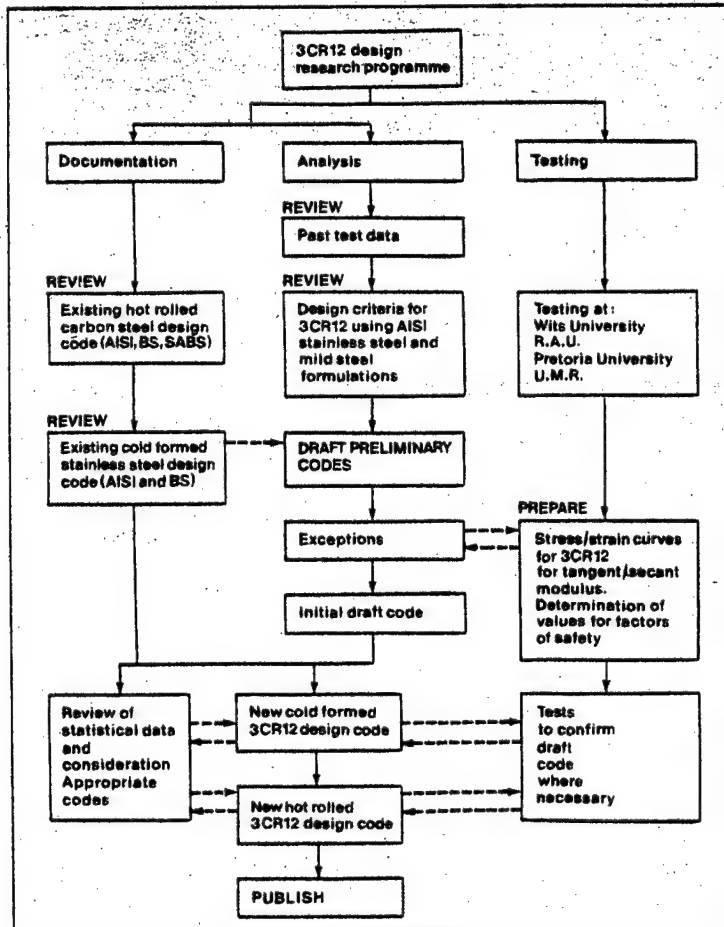
Witwatersrand University has commenced testing of the first hot-rolled angles. Its responsibilities include both beam and strut tests on angles, channels and cold-formed hollow sections, that is, circular, square and rectangular tubes.

Pretoria University, having just completed a test programme on cold-formed mild steel purlins and girts, has been requested to carry out comparative tests using 3CR12 sections.

The University of Missouri Rolla will also be carrying out certain test research. This will investigate the extent and benefits derived from work hardening in the cold-forming process. This is in addition to the analytical work being done by Pieter van der Merwe under the guidance of Professor Wei-Wen Yu.

Concurrently, work is also being undertaken on conversion techniques and fastening systems.

The structural development programme should result in the production of design documentation later this year, but the programme is, to a very large extent, dependent on the availability of funds and the priorities of the rolling mills and conversion fabricators.



Source: Stainless Steel

3CR12 Fact Sheet

AVAILABILITY

Plate

3CR12 plate is produced in the thickness range 3,5 mm—30,0 mm. Standard thicknesses are (mm): 3,5 4,5 6,0 8,0 10,0 12,0 16,0 20,0 25,0 30,0. Standard plate sizes are (mm x mm): 1 000 x 2 000, 1 250 x 2 500, 1 500 x 3 000, 1 500 x 4 000, 1 500 x 5 000, 1 500 x 6 000.

Standard finishes are:

No 1 for 3,5; 4,5; 6,0; 8,0; 10,0; and 12,0 mm. Plates 16,0 mm and thicker HRA or No 1 at mill's option.

Non-standard material sizes will be considered on direct mill orders. Price extras and extended deliveries will be involved.

Sheet

3CR12 cold-rolled sheet is produced in the thickness range 0,6 mm—3,0 mm.

Standard thicknesses are (mm): 0,6 0,8 1,0 1,2 1,6 2,0 2,5 3,0. Standard sheet sizes are (mm): 1 000 x 2 000, 1 250 x 2 500, 1 500 x 3 000, 1 500 x 4 000, 1 500 x 5 000, 1 500 x 6 000.

Standard finishes for 3CR12 cold-rolled sheet are 2D (dull finish) or 2B (bright finish). Finish is normally supplied at mill's option.

Coil

3CR12 coil is available in the thickness range 0,6 mm—6,0 mm. Standard thicknesses are (mm):

Cold-rolled coil — 0,6 0,8 1,0 1,2 1,6 2,0 2,5 3,0

Hot-rolled coil — 3,5 4,5 6,0

Standard coil widths are (mm): 1 000 1 250 1 500

Standard finishes are:

Cold-rolled coil — 2D or 2B (at mill's option)

Hot-rolled coil — No 1

Other forms

3CR12 is currently produced only as flat product (although trials are being undertaken concerning the production of 3CR12 hot-rolled sections and 3CR12 round products).

3CR12 has also been successfully converted into a variety of different forms — expanded metal, perforated plate, flanges, welded tube and pipe, etc. Details of such products (and their producers) can be obtained from the 3CR12 Product Index which is available on application.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION

These are typical compositions of 3CR12 and other widely used engineering materials:

3CR12	"Mild Steel" BS4380:43A	AISI 304 Stainless Steel	Bennox SS10/200	A	B	2S Aluminium
11,5% Cr 0,8% Ni 0,03% C 0,25% Ti Bal Fe	0,2% C 0,4% Mn Bal Fe	18% Cr 10% Ni 0,05% C 1,5% Mn Bal Fe	0,5% C 0,9% Mn Bal Fe	0,15% C 0,3% Mn 0,6% Cr 0,45% Ni 0,34% Cu Bal Fe	0,2% C 0,6% Mn 0,6% Mo 0,010% B 1,0% Cr	0,04% Mn 0,38% Fe Bal Al

A Copper-containing Corrosion Resisting Steel

B Abrasion Resisting Steel

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

The table below lists the typical mechanical properties of these materials and allows some comparison of competitive products. Always refer to actual specifications for design purposes.

	0,2% Proof or Yield Strength (MPa)	Ultimate Tensile Strength (MPa)	Elongation (%)	Hardness (BHN)
3CR12	350	520	25	185
Mild Steel	240	450	25	180
304	300	600	55	170
SS10/200	450	750	15	240
A	355	580	22	180
B	650	930	12	300
Aluminium	120	155	40	30

A Copper-containing Corrosion Resisting Steel

B Abrasion Resisting Steel

CORROSION PROPERTIES

These figures are only intended for comparison purposes, and not for design or specification. The data were obtained by simple laboratory corrosion tests, and are subject to many variations depending on particular service conditions.

Figures are expressed as relative corrosion rate in each particular environment, and cannot be used for specification purposes.

	Atmospheric Exposure (Durban)	Hard Water Boiled Water	Free State Mine Water	Sea Water
3CR12	2	8	20	30
304	0,01	0,01	1**	1**
Mild Steel	200	245	800	400
A	50	220	600	300
Galvanised	5*	14	40	50

A Copper-containing Corrosion Resisting Steel

* Prone to "white rust"

** Prone to pitting

Note that all coating systems, such as galvanising, painting, rubber lining and so on, are prone to localised attack wherever the coating is damaged.

FABRICATION PROPERTIES

3CR12 can be cut, drilled and punched using standard mild steel equipment provided sufficiently strong equipment is used. It cannot be oxy-acetylene cut, and must be welded with austenitic stainless steel consumables.

To ensure optimum corrosion resistance from 3CR12 after fabrication, it is important to clean and passivate after welding. Thorough washing clean water is necessary after such operations to remove all trace of flux acids used. Detailed guidelines concerning the post-weld cleaning and passivation treatment can be obtained from Middelburg Steel and Alloy.

SOUTH AFRICA

MIDDELBURG STEEL PLANS TO DOUBLE 3CR12 PRODUCTION

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 18 Jul 85 p 18

[Text] The R400-million Middelburg Steel & Alloys (MS & A) mill represented, on its completion, an immediate commitment to the South African economy.

It is the only producer of stainless steel in South Africa and, when the mill was first planned, there was not so great a market for stainless steel in this country.

Undaunted, MS & A set out to create a market. The success of that drive can be seen in the wine and fisheries industries in the Cape, in sugar, paper and pulp in Natal and in the mines, chemical and food-processing industries in the Transvaal.

Middelburg has an annual turnover of R500-million. It exports to 22 countries and this activity generates annual earnings of about R260-million.

MS & A produces 270,000 tons of ferrochrome a year.

As the only producer of stainless steel flat products on the African continent, MS & A has a capacity of 95,000 tons of plate, sheet and coil a year, with the current product mix.

MS & A, a subsidiary of Barlow Rand, has been much in the news this year due to its recovering financial performance after a setback two years ago.

What is clear, however, is that the money earned last year came from ferrochrome exports. Or, in other words, from the alloys division.

The stainless steel market overseas has been oversupplied, with consequent pressure on prices. The downturn has been extremely severe.

This is an important point, because people have tended to confuse the good overall results of MA & A with prosperity in the stainless steel industry.

There is no doubt that, in the medium- to long-term, the steel division will do extremely well.

But the steel division is facing a difficult situation because of the recession.

Much of the company's effort is being applied to the steel division to achieve an acceptable return on investment.

Middelburg believes the key lies in cooperation between itself, as the sole supplier of stainless steel, and the fabricators, who convert that steel into end products for the local market and, of course, for export.

Leo Melvill, director of marketing, explained: "MS & A is always keen to discuss innovative and creative marketing and business plans with existing and potential fabricators of stainless steel products."

A major breakthrough for the company was the development of the now well-known product 3CR12. A corrosion-resisting steel, it is a purely South African product. It is particularly suitable for the abrasive corrosive conditions underground in gold and other mines.

Middelburg is presently engaged on a marketing exercise aimed at doubling the 3CR12 sales in South Africa within the next 12 to 18 months.

In summing up, Des Winship, managing director of the steel division, said: "We want to know that we have produced a good product, that our customer is completely satisfied, and that he has a market in which to dispose of what he has fabricated.

"One example has been efforts to ensure the ready availability of 3CR12 in an ever-expanding market," said Winship.

He added that there had been complaints in this respect. "If anyone cannot get what he requires, I would be glad if he would telephone me personally," Winship said.

CSO: 3400/932

SOUTH AFRICA

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FOR METALS QUADRUPLES

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 18 Jul 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] Capital expenditure on the gold and uranium mines has expanded from R448.3-million in 1978 to R1,645-million in 1984.

Capital expenditure figures expressed in 1984 prices suggest there was a real increase of 70 percent in capital formation between 1978 and 1984, rather than an apparent fourfold increase, according to the Chamber of Mines.

The steady capital expansion has created many new jobs and the total number of people employed on the gold mines has increased from 434,422 in 1978 to 498,421 in 1984.

The total number of unskilled and skilled positions increased by 56,199 and 7,800 respectively during the period 1978 to 1984.

Gold and uranium mining constituted 9.8 percent of the GNP in 1984. The peak was 16.3 percent in 1980.

The higher level of the percentage contribution of gold and uranium mining to GNP not only reflects higher gold revenues, but also the increased value added in gold and uranium mining arising from the growth of capital expenditure.

The ratio of fixed investment in mining to fixed investment in manufacturing of 1:2 has remained more or less constant over the past seven years.

The relationship of fixed investment in mining to total national investment has remained fairly stable exception of one or two years.

The projected level of capital expenditure in gold and uranium mines in 1985 is R1,962.9-million and R1,738.1-million in 1990. New jobs estimated to be created are 2,509 and 9,618 respectively.

Once inflation is taken into account, the conclusion is one of declining real capital expenditure. For the six-year period as a whole, capex is expected to amount to R11,914-million--well in excess of the R7,131-million spend in the six years preceding 1985.

CSO: 3400/932

SOUTH AFRICA

METAL TREATMENT INDUSTRY SLOWDOWN LAMENTED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Aug 85 p 9

[Article by Priscilla Whyte]

[Text]

DESPITE persistent calls for further minerals processing, only one beneficiation plant, Western Platinum Base Metal Refinery, has been opened since 1979, said Henry James, vice-president of the Council for Mineral Technology (Mintek) at yesterday's presidential address to the SA Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

"This appears to signify an abrupt halt in recent years in the growth of the beneficiation industry, which gives cause for considerable concern and, in the national context, could have serious implications."

Beneficiation refers to the process or series of processes by which an ore containing a metal or mineral is converted into a product containing a progressively higher concentration of the metal or mineral concerned.

Mintek recently launched an investigation into SA's potential for added-value mineral and metal exports. The project has been codenamed Minerva. What makes it different from previous initiatives is that the question of further processing is being looked at through "the technology-tinted glasses of engineers and scientists".

The emphasis is on using the already sound research and development infrastructure in SA as a springboard to create new thrusts in mineral beneficiation.

According to Mintek president Aidan Edwards, SA could double its foreign exchange earnings within 10 years by adding value to its mineral exports.

Platinum, manganese, vanadium, diamonds, fluospar and gold offer possibilities for further added value. The fact that it takes 10 years for a major industry to be established means the situation is now urgent.

In 1984 mining and quarrying contributed R13 484m, or 14%, to the GDP which amounted to R96 678m. In foreign exchange earnings, mineral exports accounted for 67% of total exports, and gold sales were 60,8% of total mineral earnings and 72,1% of export revenue.

It is estimated another 20 000 tons of gold could be produced by SA over the next 40 to 50 years (15 000 tons from known mines and the remaining 5 000 tons from new mines).

In the future a far higher priority will have to be placed on the mining, beneficiation and export of the 59 other mineral commodities SA produces.

If half of the ferrochromium produced were converted into stainless steel in SA, the country could earn another R4bn to R6bn a year.

CSO: 3400/986

SOUTH AFRICA

METAL RESEARCH AT WITWATERSRAND DETAILED

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 18 Jul 85 p 4

[Text]

R & D carried out in the University of the Witwatersrand's Department of Metallurgy interfaces a sound academic base with the provision of data and techniques for direct application in the South African metallurgical industry.

Owing to the country's mineral wealth and the need to provide local training and expertise in the exploitation of raw materials, current activities in mineral processing and pyrometallurgy are geared to upgrade the current technology and its method of application in South Africa's primary industries.

In the area of fine coal beneficiation, Professor Peter King and his team, under CSIR sponsorship, have researched the operating characteristics of the dense medium hydrocyclone and have shown this to be an outstanding device for the beneficiation of fine coal having particle sizes ranging from 50 microns up to 1 mm.

Most South African coal mines and collieries have a significant proportion of such material, and the development of viable economic beneficiation techniques will assist in improving the utilisation of coal resources.

Research has also led to the discovery that ultra-fine coal — having particle sizes less than 50 microns — is also amenable to beneficiation using froth flotation.

It has been established that very good coal can be produced at a high yield from naturally arising slimes in South African collieries. The evaluation of these research results in large pilot plants and in coal washeries has already begun.

In the field of computer technology, the department has directed research towards the development of mathematical modelling techniques

and the provision of effective computer aids for the practising engineer.

Computer modelling, simulation and other design aids can radically improve extractive metallurgical processes and a number of packages have been developed that are in demand throughout the world and include rapid design techniques for various items through flow-sheet development to operating plant assessment.

In the field of automatic process control,

several new computerised control strategies based on the traditional peak-seeking method have been developed for the control of pebble and autogenous mills that are suitable for the gold mining industry.

In 1977, the university decided to develop its activities in physical metallurgy as part of the thrust towards "adding value" and increasing the utilisation and improvement of processed metals.

Research is being undertaken in alloy development, corrosion, fracture, materials processing and wear.

Under the guidance of Dr John Bee and Professor Geoffrey Garrett, metallurgists have formulated new abrasion-corrosion resisting alloys for use in gold mining applications.

World patents are in the pipeline and full-scale (50-ton) ingots produced by a local steel manufacturer have been fabricated into a variety of components now undergoing underground trials.

Current work, in co-operation with Mintek, includes the development of very high chromium content alloys, in wrought and cast form, with excellent corrosion performance and acceptable mechanical properties.

The Wits corrosion group, under Professor Paul Robinson, has successfully developed a welding electrode to match the SA-developed corrosion-resisting steel, 3CR12.

Materials degradation by fracture and wear is also under scrutiny and a comprehensive programme, sponsored by the Atomic Energy Corporation (AEC), is developing a sophisticated test facility for studying the rate of growth of fatigue cracks in simulated nuclear vessel environments at high temperatures and pressures.

In the area of wear, the Wits team, led by Graham Wright, is establishing an expertise base to service the needs of the local industry.

In January, 1986, the department's name will be changed to Metallurgy and Materials. This reflects an important response to the future needs of industry.

Materials and, more importantly, ceramics, polymers and composites are increasingly important to our technological society and this Wits department is broadening its base to meet the new challenge.

SOUTH AFRICA

BLUE CIRCLE EXPANSION REPORTED

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WORK in English 18 Jul 85 p 7

[Text]

Blue Circle, holding company for 19 subsidiaries, has completed a R160-million expansion programme to increase by 1-million tons a year the capacity of its Lichtenburg cement works.

A recent market ownership shift in the holding company itself gives Blue Circle UK and Darling & Hodgson each a 42% share investment with the remaining shares going to individual investors.

The cement factory expansion, which raises total production potential to 2.5-million, gives Blue Circle 24% of the cement market which it shares with Portland Cement (50%) and Anglo Alpha (36%).

Lichtenburg is now the

largest cement works in the southern hemisphere.

Initiated in 1979, the extensions were undertaken in two phases to stagger expenditure.

Though each new factory structure incorporates the latest state of the art, the plant itself is monitored only and not controlled by the central computer.

The shortage of electronic technicians prompted the company to stop short of complete automation and the experience of a competitor has justified Blue Circle's caution.

Central control

All operations are carried out from the central control room, two operators being responsible for decision-making based on computer information on such vital processes as raw milling, blending and clinker production and on general operation.

In the event of computer failure, an analogue system takes over.

The full commissioning of the new rotary dry kiln (No 6) in May this

year completed expansion with the achievement of the extra R1-million capacity. The kiln, (63 m long and 42 m in diameter) incorporating a pre-calcining system, represents all that is new in kiln technology and maintains a 3 000 t a day output.

Other high-tech innovations in the new plant are:

- Two 60 000 circular stockpiles (the world's second-largest) where two grades of limestone are computer-blended;
- Two rotating ball mills in which materials are reduced to a fine powder the size of which is controlled by recycling the larger particles;
- Two silos constructed to contain two concentric cells so that two types of cement can be loaded and packed by the same computerised system;
- An X-ray spectrometer and atomic absorption apparatus to monitor cement blending during production;
- An electronically operated bag-packing and loading machine.

A towering vertical on the flat western Transvaal horizon, the enlarged plant is a symbol of Blue Circle.

cle's confidence in South Africa's economic recovery.

Nevertheless, the fact cannot be ignored that, five years ago, the extension was planned on the assumption that its completion would see a healthier market.

Because this is not the case, the company has had to face up to a number of challenges.

Temporary cutback

Chief among these are declining demand from a cash-strapped construction industry; increasing attrition from Japanese imports; rising transport costs (already 40% of selling prices) with the factory 250 km from its principle market; the drag of surplus capacity on a price structure too high to compete overseas.

It has responded by putting three of the original kilns in mothballs. It is planned to withdraw a fourth from operation soon, according to commercial director Peter Kett. This will cut overall production to 1.7-million t.

CSO: 3400/932

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

LARGEST STEEL TOWERS--The largest stainless steel cooling towers made by Sulzer Bros have been installed at Universal Group, Durban. Two Sulzer EWB2875 cooling towers, each of which has a capacity of 7,000 kW, and a smaller EWK144 unit, have replaced severely corroded galvanised steel units for cooling condensers and retorts in an oil extraction plant. The larger towers reduce the temperature of the water used for cooling to 28°C. The frame support, fan bridge, bolts and other components of the cooling towers are made of stainless steel while the motors are flameproof. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 18 Jul 85 p 2]

SECURITY SUPPLIERS--A new company, Integrated Electronics, has been formed to supply installers in the security industry. Integrated Electronics can draw on the international research and expertise of its principles and suppliers. It offers services and advice to installers on equipment and accessories as well as technical assistance and back-up and professional business services. The product range offered includes intruder alarm equipment including domestic and commercial control panels, all types of detectors, hardware switches and wiring, and a full range of sirens, lights and accessories. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 18 Jul 85 p 3]

VALVE AUTOMATION CENTER--Bestobell South Africa is to establish a new valve automation centre at Jet Park in the Transvaal. The centre is a joint venture between Bettis UK and USA, Seibu of Japan and Bestobell International. New assembly and repair workshops and warehousing with R500,000 of stock will offer the complete control valves and actuator package for such users as water treatment plants, oil refineries, the mines, petro-chemical industries, power generation enterprises, and closed-loop air conditioning system supplies. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 18 Jul 85 p 3]

LINING ESCOM'S RESERVOIR--The lining of the huge, raw water reservoir at Escom's new Kendal power station has been awarded to Aquatan Lining Systems under sub-contract to the main civil contractor, Gillis-Mason Construction. Worth about R1-million, the contract entails lining the earthen embankments and floor area of the reservoir with a high-density polyethylene membrane called Hi-Driline. More than 90,000 m² of Hi-Driline will be used in thicknesses of 2 mm for the embankments and 1.5 mm for the floor area. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 18 Jul 85 p 3]

LOOSE-CORE MOTOR INVENTED--A South African invention is set to revolutionise the replacement of failed electric motors and minimise the downtime cost of burnt-out stators. Invented by Gerry Nel, the loose-core motor is said to eliminate the need to remove the motor from the site. A semi-skilled worker, using a standard Allen key, can remove the burnt-out stator from the motor and replace a new one within 20 minutes. It is not necessary to disconnect the main supply or to disturb the rotor. Two years of development have gone into the project and rigorous tests have been carried out by the UK's National Coal Board and the Department of Engineering at Wits. Since 1984, the motors have been operating scraper winch motors underground on several gold mines. South African patent rights have been granted and worldwide patents have now been applied for. A patented tapered locking system is the key to the simplicity and success of the loose-core motor. Most existing conventional motors can be converted to the loose-core principle, often for little more than the cost of a standard rewind. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 18 Jul 85 p 5]

NCR THIRD-PARTY SERVICE--NCR SA has entered the third-party service market, using its existing service organisation to penetrate a rapidly growing industry segment. Following NCR's successful U.S. and Canadian extension of field service engineering resources to non-NCR users, the company has launched its new business venture worldwide, targeting a wide variety of products made by other vendors. The South African move was spurred by market demand, and NCR experts to double its third-party service turnover each year for the first three years. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 18 Jul 85 p 10]

DOUGLAS EMERGENCY PUMP STATION--Pictured above is the Douglas Emergency Pump Station which was opened by the Minister of Environment Affairs & Fisheries, the Hon Sarel Hayward. The pump sets were supplied and installed by Mather & Platt (SA). Their pumps draw water from the Orange River and pump it into a 22.5-km-long earth canal to eventually discharge into the Douglas Weir, where the water is used for widespread irrigation. The Douglas scheme involves six Mather & Platt horizontally split double-stage centrifugal pumps, each powered by 650-kW electric motor, delivering 1,200 liters a second with a combined delivery into the canal of 7.2 m³/sec. The completed pump station restores the farmers' severely depleted water quota from 10 percent to 100 percent and enables an additional 2,000 ha to be brought under irrigation. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 18 Jul 85 p 32] The close cooperation between contractors and RCM, the main contractor on the Douglas emergency pump station, has led to this vital installation being completed on schedule. One of those involved was Wiehahn Construction Equipment, which supplied heavy-duty wallform soldiers, wallform panels, wall ties, steel cones and fittings and designed special splay panels which enabled the shuttering to be crane-handled in large sections for faster erection, thus speeding up the overall construction of the pumphouse. The tight construction deadline was due to the necessity for widespread irrigation of newly planted crops without which widespread crop failure was a distinct possibility. The pumphouse itself occupies an area of 800 m². It is 14 m high and its construction involved the pouring of 2,200 m³ of concrete. The construction is anchored to a solid rock foundation 4 m below the level of the Orange River. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 18 Jul 85 p 36]

NEW CUSTOMERS FOR WEAPONS--South Africa has found a new customer for its weapons. After Somalia and Iraq, Thailand has indicated its interest in South Africa's long-range G5 howitzers and in a general-purpose machine gun made by Armscor, the South African arms manufacturer. According to South African sources, a high-ranking military Thai team visited Pretoria recently to examine the hardware. This is despite the recent UN Security Council resolution calling on all countries to refrain from buying South African weaponry. The earlier mandatory arms embargo forbids the selling of military equipment to South Africa, but now such trade in the opposite direction is causing alarm. Apparently the Thai Government is aware of this, because the deal will go through a Hong Kong-based firm. [Text] [London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 31 Jul 85 p 8]

TRADE WITH TAIWAN--The Republic of China expects a major increase soon in two-way trade with South Africa, currently estimated at R500 million. It is short-ly to import two million tons of coal from South Africa and Taiwanese manufacturers are planning a major assault on the SA computer and communications equipment markets. Figures recently released by the Taiwanese Economic Council indicate that South Africa imported R52.6 million worth of products to the end of April, while exports totalled R81.2 million. This meant imports had dropped by 36.9 percent while exports were up 28.9 percent. But Taiwan's economic counsellor, Mr C.C. Kan, expects a turnaround in the balance shortly as more products are imported to supply Taiwanese factories in the national states. There are now 42 such factories and Taiwan expects to expand them soon, particularly in the areas of textiles, footwear and food production. The extent of the trade between the two countries has seen Taiwan's Nantai shipping line introduce a third fully cellular vessel on the route. The Nantai Princess's maiden voyage will see it dock in Durban for the first time within weeks. Ports of call will include Kobe and Yokohama. [Text] [Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 11 Aug 85 p 1] Taiwan and South Africa plan to increase two-way trade. There are plans to increase commercial ties with the purchase by Taiwan of about 2-million tons of coal while SA will increase imports of communications and computer equipment. Taiwan now buys much of its coal from the U.S. The volumes of television and hi-fi components for assembly in the Transkei, Ciskei and Bophuthatswana are also to be increased. The economic counsellor for Taiwan in SA, Chu-Chen kan, sees the balance of trade turning around shortly as Saimports more products to support rapidly-growing industries in the national states. Taiwan has 42 factories in these areas with plans to expand them as soon as possible, particularly in the areas of textiles, footwear and food. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 13 Aug 85 p 3]

ZAIRE RENEWS GEM CONTRACT--Kinshasa--Zaire has signed a new contract with Britmond, a De Beers subsidiary, under which the South African firm will have exclusive purchasing rights over the country's diamond production for the next two years. The contract, which follows lengthy negotiations, was signed last Saturday but was only disclosed today. It will replace an earlier agreement reached in February 1983 which expired last March and guaranteed Zaire \$8.55 per carat. Sources close to Societe Miniere de Bakwanga (Miba), which exploits the bulk of Zaire's vast diamond deposits, said the firm had settled for a new lower price of \$7.90 after rejecting as unsatisfactory

Britmond's initial offer of \$7.80. Azap quoted a top Miba official as saying he was satisfied with the deal because Britmond usually paid up on delivery. Zaire's 1984 production of 6.8 million carats is expected to shoot up to seven million this year. REUTER [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Aug 85 p 13]

DURBAN UNREST COSTS--Damage to property in Durban's townships of Inanda and Phoenix--after last week's riots in which more than 60 people died--could amount to more than R25m, community workers estimated yesterday. At Inanda about 100 houses, shops and businesses were destroyed and two schools burned down. The violence is thought to have been sparked by the murder of Durban civil rights lawyer, Victoria Mxenge. She was shot dead outside her Umlazi home on August 1. In an appeal to Indians and blacks to keep calm, Amichand Rajbansi, Chief Minister of the House of Delegates, said he was in close and constant touch with government and could assure families that police and army action was readily available should further unrest break out. On Sunday, angry crowds mobbed Rajbansi, demanding help to recover goods from their burnt-out homes. Rajbansi and his Minister of Housing, Baldeo Dookie, announced at the weekend government would be approached for an additional R22m to rehouse families that had lost homes and goods. Rajen Dookie said his family had lost more than R1m in buildings and goods when their shop in Amouti, Inanda, was destroyed by fire. All the Inanda Indian families whose homes were lost would be rehoused within a month, Dookie said. His department took over 58 new houses in Phoenix from the Durban City Council for allocation for the Inanda displaced families. Rajbansi told Indians that those who could not afford deposits for new houses in Phoenix would be assisted by way of a special subsidy, estimated to cost the House of Delegates more than R10m. Two doctors whose Inanda surgeries were destroyed had been offered employment in the House of Delegates administration, Rajbansi said. The doctors were attending to Inanda refugees at the Greenbury Community Centre in Phoenix, he added. SAPA [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 13 Aug 85 p 3]

MOTHBALLING OF PPC PLANT--Cape Town--PPC (Pretoria Portland Cement) is considering the mothballing of its new 600,000 ton per annum cement factory under construction at Dwaalboom in the Northern Transvaal. MD Mr Guy Luyt said that "because of the economic situation which has resulted in a drastic drop in cement demand, it is unlikely that the new capacity will be required before 1987 according to current projections." Although the plant is, in line with normal policy, being commissioned in stages as sections are completed, the factory is due to come into full production only in 1986. Although the carrying cost of nonoperating plant will be high, this is a far less costly alternative than shutting down an already operational factory. The factory at Dwaalboom has not yet been fully staffed and arrangements regarding existing staff are in hand. "It is likely that we will be in a position to accommodate all the operating staff currently employed at Dwaalboom." The cost of the Dwaalboom plant was well within the budget of R300 million, he said. Very keen tender prices were obtained. In the longer term, PPC will be in a very favourable position with no major capex requirements over the next few years, while having sufficient capacity to cope with demand increases for a considerable period ahead.--SAPA [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 Aug 85 p 16]

TRADE SURPLUS--South Africa last month maintained its favourable trade balance, with the surplus nearly R1,058 million. Department of Customs and Excise statistics show this was the third time this year that the monthly surplus exceeded a billion rands. The average monthly surplus for the first half of this year was R893 million--almost three times the figure for last year. The total trade surplus for the first half of this year was R5,358 million--about R1,800 million more than in 1984. SAPA [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Jul 85 p 14]

SHIPPING LETHARGY--The South African shipping market remains sketchy, reports AFROMAR, with new enquiries emerging but not being fixed. Local charterers require cover for 10,000 tons of chrome ore from Richards Bay to Mersin in Turkey for end-of-August laydays and also for 16,000 tons of steel from Maputo to China, again for August laydays, for which they may be willing to offer on either a voyage basis or time-charter. European charterers require Panamax tonnage for Mediterranean discharge, loading at the end of September in Richards Bay. There is also enquiry for 50,000-80,000 tons of coal from Richards Bay to the Continent in October. A cargo of 12,000-14,000 tons of steel and generals requires cover from Durban to Turkey for end August laydays with 15-ton gear. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Aug 85 p 3]

SAA'S U.S. LANDING RIGHTS--The withdrawal of South African Airways landing rights in the United States "appears to be a possibility," says the airlines chief executive, Mr Gert van der Veer. He refused to discuss this week, saying it was out of his hands, but in the latest issue of SA LEADERSHIP he said SAA would make alternative arrangements if landing rights were withdrawn. He said there were many ways in which this could be done but he did not want to elaborate. "But I tend to believe reason will prevail in the United States." Only SAA provides a direct connection to the United States as Pan American World Airlines recently withdrew from the route. Asked what effect the termination of the direct connection would have on travellers, Mr van der Veer said it would be a deterrent not only to travellers but to businessmen sending "an enormous amount of freight between the two countries." Another factor, he said, was the immediate economic disadvantages to the Cape Verde Islands, where "SAA makes a quite a substantial economic contribution by using the island as an intermediate stopover to the United States." [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Jul 85 p 7]

STEEL PRICING SYSTEM--South Africa's steel pricing system is to be remoulded. The Minister of Trade and Industry, Dr Dawie de Villiers, announced yesterday that price controls on locally produced primary steel products and quantitative import controls over foreign primary steel imports are to be scrapped. In place of the quantitative import controls "appropriate customs duties" will come into operation from today Dr De Villiers said. The extent and method of the customs duties are expected to be outlined in schedules to be published in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE today. But at the same time many local primary steel product manufacturers will also increase their prices from today. Price control on primary steel products from Iscor and other South African rolled steel producers date back nearly 45 years, to 1941, when it was introduced as a war

measure to curtail rising prices during a period of shortages. In recent years, though, the South African steel industry has come under severe pressure because of high internal production costs and the cheap price of "dumped" foreign steel, much of it produced with the aid of government subsidies. Steel prices were "traditionally" reviewed--and increased--in July of each year after the go ahead from the government. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Jul 85 p 14]

DE BEERS SHARES HOLD--De Beers shareholders have been pleasantly surprised by the manner in which the shares have held up in the face of the overseas selling onslaught. In fact, at its present price De Beers is at the same level as it was at the beginning of July. And in the interim the vast majority of JSE-listed counters with large overseas shareholdings have fallen several percentage points. The feedback I am getting on De Beers is positive--something which no doubt accounts for the relative strength of the share. My Diagonal Street sources tell me they have learnt of good American demand for large gemstones, that significant inroads have been made into the De Beers stockpile, and that the group's nebulous links with the Russians have been firmed up. [Text] [Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 11 Aug 85 p 2]

M-2 SUPPLY--The year-on-year M-2 money supply rose by 34% to R39.34bn in June after a 21.87% May gain to R39.14bn, says the Reserve Bank. Narrowly-defined M-1 rose year-on-year 20.77% to R25.58bn after a 24.82% rise to R25.75bn in May. Broadly-defined M-3 growth, comprising M-2 and all other deposits of the nonbank private sector, rose 20.47% in June to R44.83bn compared with a 20.19% rise to R44.15bn in May.--REUTER [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Aug 85 p 1]

EASTERN CAPE EXODUS--Eastern Cape whites, uncertain about the region's economic or political future, are packing their bags in increasing numbers and heading inland, say furniture removal companies. The mini exodus is sustaining local removal firms who have been bruised by the depressed property market and transfer cutbacks. "There has been a noticeable increase in the number of people moving to Johannesburg from the coast and particularly from Port Elizabeth," says Pickfords' MD Dennis Kaye. Durban has also been noted as an area having a drain of residents to the Highveld. The reasons are seen as economic rather than political. Since the upsurge in unrest and introduction of the state of emergency, international operators have had a 40%-70% boost in the number of people leaving South Africa. Opinions vary about who is leaving but Pickfords' Kaye believes they are mainly professionals. "About 50% of the people we deal with are heading for the UK. The rest are going to Australia, the US or Canada," he says. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Aug 85 p 4]

SABC CUTS COSTS--The wind of change is sweeping through the SABC as the corporation consolidates its executive structure and its radio and television services in a bid to cut costs. The retirement of four of the corporation's top executives was announced yesterday. They all hold the position of deputy director-general and are Mr Gert Yssel (management services), Mr Jack Siebert (advertising services), Mr Dougie Mills (technical) and Mr Pieter de Bruyn (TV1). The statement said that the retirements were approved at a board meeting

held on Wednesday. The board also approved the restructuring of the management committee with effect from October 1. As part of cost-cutting measures the corporation is undergoing a major rationalisation of television and radio services. Staff will not be retrenched but will be reduced through the normal staff turnover of about 14 percent a year. The workforce of 7,000 could be reduced by almost 1,000 by the end of the year through not filling posts left vacant by resignations. The corporation has offered employees the option of applying for early retirement from the age of 55. Normal retirement age at the SABC is 60. An SABC spokesman said employees whose posts were abolished through the rationalisation programme would be transferred to other departments. As part of its rationalisation process, the SABC is to drop its English, Afrikaans and Springbok radio services and replace them with two new services on January 1. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 Aug 85 p 13]

MALELANE IRRIGATION SCHEME--Four vertical-line shaft Jacuzzi turbine pumps with a combined capacity of 69-million litres a day, have been installed in a R630,000 irrigation scheme on the Crocodile River at Malelane in the eastern Transvaal. Commissioned by the Malelane Irrigation Board, the scheme will provide water in dry periods to 5,000 ha of farmlands in the area. Power for the project is being provided by the scheme's own electricity sub-station bought from Escom. Irrigation consultants on the project were Murray, Beesenbach and Badenhorst, while the Jacuzzi pumps were installed by Matheson & Bremmer. The 400 mm-diameter pumps are driven by 300-kW, hollow-shaft motors, delivering a total head of 121 m. The pumps are being used to relay water from the pump-house on the Crocodile River, right on the border of the Kruger Park, to an irrigation canal 3.5 km away by means of a 610 mm pipe. The supply of water to the canal is manually regulated at present, but further development of the scheme calls for the installation of sensors in the canal system to monitor water levels. When the water level drops, the sensors will automatically trigger the pumps 3.5 km away, switching off again when the water in the canal has risen to the desired level. The pumps will operate during dry periods, pumping water for an estimated 160 days in an average rainfall year, and are expected to produce savings on running costs of about R8,000 to R15,000 a year in comparison with other pumps. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 18 Jul 85 p 36]

DUNDEE/GLENCOE PUMP STATION--Project Management & Engineering, a member of the Murray & Roberts Group, has completed a contract for the Dundee/Glencoe Regional Water Supply Corporation. The contract, won on public tender, was worth R720,000 and involved the installation of the mechanical and electrical work on three pump stations at Tayside on the Buffalo River and in Dundee. Two of the pump stations were at Tayside (pictured), while the third was located at Dundee. PME started work on the project in January 1984 and completed work on schedule in March 1985. The project involved the supply and installations of two 9-m-long, vertical spindle, low-lift pumps, two high-lift pumps which deliver 750 m³ an hour and are driven by 750-kW motors, and a further two pumps at the Dundee waterworks. Included in the contract was the design, supply and installation of the piping, electrics, instrumentation and remote radio control of two of the pump stations. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 18 Jul 85 p 38]

M & P'S SUCCESS--Despite the poor economic forecasts for the engineering industry, Elandsfontein-based pump manufacturer Mather & Platt has achieved considerable success in recent months in securing important pump contracts for major water supply schemes. Over the past quarter, Mather & Platt has received major contracts from the Department of Water Affairs and the Rand Water Board in the face of severe local competition. The contracts include four pump-sets for the Kilburn II pump station, three for the Scheiding pump station near Luckhoff in the southern Orange Free Zone, two contracts for the Rand Water Board, one for the Vereeniging Treatment Works and the other for the supply of raw water to Iscor's Vanderbijlpark plant. These orders have been supplemented by a recent export success, one against severe international competition, for two-stage horizontal split casing pumps for a mine in Bolivia. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 18 Jul 85 p 38]

TRADE WITH AFRICA RISES--While a number of Western nations are threatening to reduce their investments in South Africa, that country's exports to the rest of Africa could total 1.8 billion rand, the equivalent of \$900 million, this year, if the present trend continues. During the first 5 months of the year these exports had already doubled over the previous similar period, according to the South African Foreign Trade Office (SAFTO). Such an achievement would be a record in rand terms, since South African sales to other African countries have never exceeded 1.1 billion rand since 1980. Industrial and agricultural equipment, building materials, medical supplies, wheat and tinned food comprise the bulk of these exports, the head of SAFTO's African division, Jean Caffin, said recently. [Text] [London THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 27 Jul 85 p 6]

WHITE JOBLESS FIGURES--There is still no indication of serious unemployment among whites, figures issued yesterday by Central Statistical Services indicate. Even in the depressed motor trade the numbers employed of all races sagged only slightly from March last year to March this year, from 114,000 to 113,200. White workers decreased by 800 to 43,500. In the wholesale trade total employment actually increased by 900 to 219,200. The number of white workers decreased by 800 to 84,700. The total employed in the retail trade increased by 4,200 to 380,700. White workers decreased by 700 to 130,300. The staff of the 22 control boards increased by 81 to 3,679. The whites employed fell by 18 to 2,179. In the troubled hotel industry the total numbers employed in the year to March fell by 900 to 49,800. Whites decreased by 100 to 8,100. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Aug 85 p 5]

REEF BOYCOTT EFFECTS--The black consumer boycott of white-owned stores, which spread to the Reef this week, has had a noticeable impact on trading, retailers report. Businessmen believe it is too soon to judge the extent and success of the boycott, but many traders admit turnover is down and business slower than expected. Yesterday the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce expressed concern about the boycott. "We are not treating it lightly, but it is still too early to assess the full impact," said assistant GM Andre Malherbe. Some stores had their worst day this year on Saturday and many reported turnover was down as much as 40 percent. OK Bazaars manager Ken Coote said it was too soon to tell whether the boycott was working in Johannesburg. But a random check at supermarkets indicated that the stores were quiet. Hardest hit by the consumer

stay-away are general traders, butchers and bottle stores in the PWV area. The UDF's consumer boycott committee has urged blacks to buy their goods in the townships until the boycott call ends on 26 August. As a result, black entrepreneurs reported a slight improvement in sales yesterday. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Aug 85 p 1]

MAIZE HARVEST--This year's 7-million-ton maize harvest would be sufficient to meet domestic demand and provide exports to neighbouring territories, including Swaziland, Botswana and Lesotho, the National Association of Maize Producers' GM Piet Gous said yesterday. There would be no need for imports "but, had it not been for those last-minute rains in February, the crop would have been a disaster and the country would have had to spend up to R1bn on imports." The rains on 14, 15 and 16 came as a "little miracle" and rescued the crop. On the 1985-86 crop, Gous said he expected the same area--about 3.5-million ha--to be planted. There was hope among farmers, too, that the cycle of hot, dry summers was over and that the coming summer would see a return to normal conditions. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Aug 85 p 4]

BLACKS TRY FARMING--More than 21,400 Black farmers have been settled on about 70,00 [as printed] hectares in the six self-governing national states, according to a statement issued in Pretoria yesterday by the Department of Cooperation and Development. The projects comprised citrus and sugar cane cultivation, dry land cropping and stockbreeding.--SAPA. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Aug 85 p 23]

UG2 MINE--Rustenburg Platinum has reached a decision to mine the UG2 reef at its Union section. This follows lengthy and intensive examinations of the potential of the reef. The Ivan plant has been modified to treat this ore which has different characteristics to the mine's recovery from the Merensky Reef. Recovery from the UG2 is seen as a very important extension to the life of the Rusplats mines, although the Merensky Reef will remain for the present the preferred source of ore. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Aug 85 p 13]

CSO: 3400/986

TANZANIA

GOVERNMENT STUDYING SALARY STRUCTURE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Jul 85 pp 2, 3

[Article by Mussa Lupatu]

[Text] The government plans to form a commission to study salaries and incentives for public employees in line with the national policy on productivity, incomes and prices, the National Assembly was told in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The Minister for Labour and Manpower Development, Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago, told the House that the move was intended to maximise the output of civil servants. He was presenting estimates of expenditure for his ministry for the 1985/86 fiscal year.

The minister did not give details on the government plan, but stressed, that there was need for civil servants to improve efficiency through the up-date of their skills.

Underlining the importance of the government policy on productivity, incomes and prices, Ndugu Mwakawago said the government was in full recognition of the high cost of living, but this notwithstanding, workers were bound by rules and procedures to maintain high standard of productivity.

On lay offs, Ndugu Mwakawago said some 27,000 workers have been laid off and that the government expected to serve 487m/- per annum out of the move.

He said by last Wednesday, more than 61,236,165/- had been paid to 8,427 workers as terminal benefits and that the total costs would be known after completion of the exercise.

Ndugu Mwakawago said, however, that his ministry has received complaints that some workers have been victimised. While warning employers against such practices, he told the House that those defying government directives on the exercise would be prosecuted under the law.

He also told the House that the government would this financial year study the pension scheme with a view of ensuring that retiring workers were paid their dues promptly.

On expatriates, the minister said while their number decreased to 2,600 in 1976/77, the number had increased to about 4,500 at the moment. He said the increase was due to external--aided projects.

The minister noted that local experts were constantly on the move and as a result they could not gain enough experience in a single field. He said his ministry would strive to establish a data bank for high-level manpower potential to overcome the problem.

Ndugu Mwakawago also revealed that his ministry was finalising a plan under which all youth who completed Forms Four and Six were either employed directly or sent to training institutions for career training.

He further revealed that the Employer Act would be reviewed to enable every worker to qualify for pension without consideration to the scale of his salary as it is at present.

The act would be tabled in the House soon along with others seeking to establish a labour advisory board and another to deal with minimum wages, he added.

Regarding the implementation of the Human Resources Deployment Act, Ndugu Mwakawago said most of the jobless people had been encouraged to take agricultural work in the regions.

He said although such efforts have contributed to increase agricultural production in some regions, his ministry was preparing a directorate on national recognised jobs so as to hasten the employment of jobless people in other sectors.

Similarly, Ndugu Mwakawago added, the ministry has already printed identity cards for residents gainfully employed in the regions other than Dar es Salaam.

The minister also informed the House that the formation of Workers' Councils in public institutions was to date about 80 percent and that efforts were being made to ensure that more were formed this financial year.

On the National Provident Fund (NPF), and the National Institute of Productivity (NIP), the minister said NPF would this financial year strive to look for new investment areas in the housing construction sector.

The minister asked the house to approve 63,429,000/- for development, 155,723,400/- for recurrent and 6,112,200/- for revenue.

CSO: 3400/993

TANZANIA

PRESIDENTIAL FUND OFFERS 1.7 MILLION LOANS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Jul 85 p 3

[Text]

THE PRESIDENTIAL Fund for Self-reliance has so far released 1,746,370/- as loans to five Mainland regions for development projects.

The Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Ndugu Anna Makinda yesterday told the House that the regions which received the loans are Dar es Salaam, which received 906,670/-, Kilimanjaro 509,700/-; Iringa 150,000/-; Tanga 100,000/- and Dodoma 80,000/-.

Ndugu Makinda said that the fund started operating officially last October. The loans to the five regions were the first since its take-off, she said.

She was answering the Member of Parliament for Muheza, Ndugu L.D. Kitandula who wanted to know the amount of loans so far released by the Presidential Fund for Self-reliance region by region.

Ndugu Kitandula also wanted to know the procedure followed by individuals, groups or villages to get the loans from the fund.

Ndugu Makinda said that to get loans prospective beneficiaries were required to complete forms obtained from co-ordinators of "Nguvu Kazi" in the districts or urban councils.

The completed forms were then sent to authorities residing in the project area to certify correctness of facts in the forms. Then the applicants paid the required fees.

After paying the fees then the forms went to the "Nguvu Kazi" co-ordinators of the district or urban council in which the project was to be undertaken.

Lastly, the forms were sent to the fund's executive secretary for scrutiny by project officers who then gave their views on which the fund's project committee based its approval or rejection of the application, Ndugu Makinda said.

The project committee comprised trustees drawn from the Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO), the Co-operative and Rural Development Bank (CRDB) and the Co-operative Union of Tanzania (WASHIRIKA).

"This is the committee charged with the responsibility of approving all loans whose value does not exceed 300,000/-. All loans exceeding this amount are approved by the Council of Trustees of the fund," Ndugu Makinda said.

CSO: 3400/993

TANZANIA

BANK PRIORITIES OUTLINED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Jul 85 p 5

[Text]

THE Bank of Tanzania (BOT) will give first priority to importation of agricultural machinery, farm implements, and vehicles in a move to improve the country's economy, *Shihata* reported.

The Bank's Governor, Ndugu Charles Nyirabu, said this in a paper titled "The Role of the Bank of Tanzania Promoting Primary Production in Tanzania" he presented on Thursday to the seminar of the National Bank of Commerce (NBC) on Primary Production Clients, being held in Mbeya.

Ndugu Nyirabu said the BOT was actively co-operating with other financial institutions in the country to put favourable credit conditions for the development of modern agriculture.

He said loans extended to the agricultural sector had always enjoyed concessionary rates, followed by the export promotion area on which the Bank had now put emphasis for the country to earn foreign exchange.

Ndugu Nyirabu, however, said efforts should be made by banks in the country to simplify credit procedures while inter-institutional relationship should be maintained, co-ordinated and improved.

He also explained how the Bank played an active role in economic reconstruction and the mechanism of credit planning.

Meanwhile, the NBC is now offering long-term finance for

the establishment of economically viable projects in the primary production sector in accordance with the country's policy.

NBC Chairman and Managing Director Amon Nsekela said in view of the importance of the primary production sector, the Bank was also financing small scale industries on long-term basis.

Presenting a paper to the ongoing NBC clients seminar in Mbeya on Thursday Ndugu Nsekela described the move as a challenge to the Bank despite its vast financial resources of seven billion/- which was yet to be invested in government stock.

He expressed the hope, however, that the Bank would be able to take the challenge of extending loans to the rural population with less difficulty since it had branches and agencies all over the country.

Ndugu Nsekela urged financial institutions, government agencies and parastatal organisations to co-ordinate when working out strategies for increased production and exportation of crops and goods to get rid of the foreign exchange problem in the country.

TANZANIA

12,000 CIVIL SERVANTS TO BE LAID OFF

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text] LESS than a half of the 27,000 civil servants originally earmarked for redundancy under the cost reduction exercise will actually be laid off, the National Assembly was told yesterday.

The Minister for Labour and Manpower Development, Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago, told the House that of the total number 15,000 employees had been absorbed by local governments.

Winding up the 1985/86 estimates for his ministry, Ndugu Mwakawago said the lay-offs would, therefore affect only 12,000 employees. He said 8,600 of those had received their terminal benefits by July 17.

He said arrangements to pay the remaining ones were underway and would be speeded up to minimise suffering. Explaining that 100 lay-off victims had already appealed against the measures, Ndugu Mwakawago said those aggrieved by the move should report to a team of experts handling appeals in his ministry.

He stressed that the lay-offs should follow laid down procedures. Admitting that some employers disregarded the procedures, the Minister said he had received complaints from disabled persons and orphans who were laid-off. "We have ordered that they should be reinstated", he said.

Ndugu Mwakawago told MPs that payment of pension to retired civil servants would be smoothened in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance.

He urged retiring employees to verify their records shortly before retirement to minimise delays in processing their dues.

The Minister said the Government was reviewing its circular on civil servants elected into Parliament, which was issued last year.

He was reacting to MPs' criticism against the document, which excludes government employees elected into the House from regular promotions by their previous employers.

Ndugu Mwakawago said amendments to the circular would bear in mind constitutional stipulation that civil servants elected MPs would be on leave of absence from their employers for as long as they served in the House.

The Minister reported to the House that the Party had directed the Government to prepare a retirement security scheme for senior public officials to ensure they did not engage in capitalist ventures or other anti-socialist projects on leaving the public offices.

He said the proposed review of the salary structure would cover all sectors and would take into account changes in the standard of living. The present structure was formulated 20 years ago, he explained.

Ndugu Mwakawago urged

employers to improve working conditions and facilities for their workers.

Meanwhile, the Minister announced Government decision to make New Year Day a public holiday with immediate effect. He was reacting to remarks by Rombo MP Leons Ngalal, who also wanted the Government to make Boxing Day a holiday.

Ndugu Mwakawago stressed that the Government needed time to study the proposal to introduce a five-day week. He said a study by a special team appointed to examine the idea was being analysed.

The House unanimously approved 63.4m/- and 155.7m/- for the ministry's development and recurrent expenditure, respectively.

The House session resumes this morning to debate estimates for the Vice-President's Office.

JPRS-SSA-85-085
12 September 1985

CSO: 3400/993

TANZANIA

TRANSFER OF GOVERNMENT TO DODOMA DISCUSSED

Editorial Comment

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] IT IS now nearly twelve years since the decision to transfer the headquarters of the Party and Government from Dar es Salaam to Dodoma was made.

During all this period, we have witnessed significant progress that has been made to turn Dodoma into a truly man-centred modern city.

A number of credit worth projects have been undertaken since the initial task began. This is particularly true in terms of infrastructure development, industrial development, housing, afforestation and other essential services.

Admittedly, the pace at which construction work has been moving is clearly below expectation. For it was originally planned that construction of Dodoma would have been concluded within ten years from the day the historic decision was made.

Several reasons have militated against our desire and determination to realise the goal within the prescribed period.

Most of the reasons are certainly beyond our control as they are directly a result of the worsening global

economic climate which has particularly been hostile to developing nations, including Tanzania.

Some people are already beginning to get impatient with the progress of work in Dodoma and other issues concerning the development of the new capital.

This is uncalled for because we should not lose sight of the fact that with or without economic problems, the task of building Dodoma into a permanent seat of the Party and Government is of all Tanzanians who are duty-bound to play an active role to ensure effective attainment of the objective.

Of course, all this calls for seriousness and dynamism at all levels. Ministries and parastatal organisations, as well as private institutions and individuals, should always think of investing in Dodoma. For in so doing they will be contributing their fair share towards the development of the new capital.

The challenge we accepted of building the new capital is an all-embracing one, calling for seriousness and revolutionary discipline on the part of every Tanzanian to facilitate smooth implementation of the laid down objectives.

The Ministry of Capital Development and the Capital Development Authority (CDA) must take urgent steps to speed up surveying and allocation of plots to potential developers without necessarily waiting for completion of roads, water and other necessities.

Similarly, ministries and public institutions which have already moved to Dodoma should all the time make sure their business is conducted there as much as possible.

We are saying this because at present most officials who are based in the new capital are often seen shuttling between Dodoma and Dar es Salaam to attend to this or that business. The practice is time consuming and costly to the nation.

Incentive Measures

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Habbi Gunze]

[Text]

THE Government has announced eight measures aimed at speeding up transfer and development of the new capital, Dodoma. The measures include granting of incentives to attract investors to the new capital.

Presenting the 1985/86 estimates of his office, the Minister of State in the President's Office Responsible for Capital Development, Ndugu Samwel Sitta, told the National Assembly in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the measures include:

- The direction of local and foreign investments to Dodoma at concessionary terms and under a special incentives package to be announced soon by the Government.

- To relax procedures for allocation of plots and fix attractive land rents for those intending to develop plots at Dodoma.

- To encourage diplomatic missions secure plots at Dodoma for development but pay land rent in foreign exchange. The money would be used to import construction equipment for the new capital.

- Formation of a maintenance unit under the Capital Development Authority (CDA). The unit would maintain all CDA houses.

- Formation of an investment company to operate under the Authority which will be charged

with the task of attracting private investments in office accommodation schemes and rental houses.

- The setting up of a special fund to which financial institutions such as the National Bank of Commerce, National Insurance Corporation, Tanzania Housing Bank and National Provident Fund would contribute 25 per cent of their investment portfolio for capital development. The funds would be used for construction of office blocks and residential houses, he said.

- The Prime Minister's Office and the Ministries of Lands, Natural Resources and Tourism; Justice and other government agencies, should ensure that no government ministry or department is allocated plots for development in Dar es Salaam.

- CDA, ministries of Lands, Natural Resources and Tourism and Justice should work out a system whereby land title deeds could be obtained in Dodoma instead of Dar es Salaam, Ndugu Sitta told the House.

He said the measures were geared at hastening the development of the new capital.

On recent steps to strengthen CDA, the Minister said the Authority's Board of Directors had been re-organised to include several technical experts instead of ministers as was the case before.

The Minister said the Government had also taken disciplinary action against dishonest workers and dismissed incompetent contractors.

Ndugu Sitta said during this financial year (1985/86), many government ministries and departments were expected to move to Dodoma. But this had not been possible, the Minister added.

He said slow speed in capital transfer had partly been contributed by lack of seriousness on the part of Government leaders and executing agencies.

The Minister added that the country's reduced import capacity and inherent weaknesses of the CDA in implementing capital development projects, had also contributed to the slow pace of capital transfer.

He said shortage of construction equipment and problems in installation of essential amenities such as water and electricity infrastructure during the 1984/85 financial year, also demoralised agencies, departments and individuals who were set to move to Dodoma.

Ndugu Sitta informed the House that the Government had finalised formalities for securing construction equipment from Zimbabwe under a 170m/- loan.

The money would be used for the purchase of water pipes, sanitary ware, window glasses and electrical fittings, the Minister said, adding that some of the equipment were now being delivered to Dodoma.

He said during the 1985/86 period the Government would continue with the rehabilitation of roads in the new capital while new ones would be constructed.

Ndugu Sitta said the Government would continue to negotiate for funds from the H.H. the Aga Khan for the development of the Dodoma hospital. He said the Government would invite tenders for the construction of staff quarters at the new capital.

We trust that measures outlined by the Minister of State in the President's Office Responsible for Capital Development, Ndugu Samuel Sitta, in the National Assembly yesterday to speed up development of the new capital will be immediately followed up with resolute action.

True, Rome was not built in a day, but given seriousness and determination the building of Dodoma can move at a faster pace.

TANZANIA

SUGAR PRODUCTION LEVEL DOWN

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Jul 85 p 5

[Article by James Mwakisyala]

[Text]

THE DISTRIBUTION of sugar to the regional trading companies (RTCs) is going on normally and no region has been denied of the commodity because an RTC fails to foot its outstanding bills, the General Manager of the Sugar Development Corporation (SUDECO) Ndugu Reuben Naburi said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

He was commenting on allegations that some regions were denied sugar because of outstanding bills.

He asserted, "Sugar is being distributed to all regions normally according to their monthly quotas and not a single RTC has missed its monthly allocation because of late settlements of bills".

However, he said, there were a few "quite normal business hitches" such as delayed delivery of cheques but not serious enough to warrant stoppage of deliveries of sugar to the regions.

He said he wondered where the information came from because it did not reflect the correct business transactions of the corporation.

He was reacting to a *Shihata* report quoting the SUDECO chairman of the board of directors, Ndugu Edward Mwesiumo (MP), last week as saying that Mtwara and Morogoro Regions were denied sugar because they owed SUDECO a total of 9m/-.

Ndugu Mwesiumo was also quoted as saying supplies of sugar had been suspended to Morogoro and Mtwara regions because they owed outstanding bills of 4m/- and 5m/-, respectively.

The General Manager of the Morogoro RTC, Ndugu Ibrahim Seya, refuted the reports early this week saying it did not owe

SUDECO any outstanding payments neither had sugar supplies been suspended to his company.

Ndugu Seya said payments were normally made in advance to SUDECO. And his company had already received part of its monthly quota of 271 tonnes and was already distributing it throughout the region.

He said the last payment to SUDECO was made early this month.

The country's monthly quota since January has been 7,155 tonnes after it was reduced by 20 per cent from 8,928 tonnes in January because of shortfalls in production at the mills.

The Minister for Agriculture and Livestock Development, Ndugu John Machunda, has projected the production level of sugar in 1985/86 to be 119,000 tonnes which will be 6,000 tonnes less compared to the 1984/85 season which ended on June 30.

Even that will still be short of the national requirement which stands at 250,000 tonnes a year.

The sugar mills are in Kilombero and Mtibwa in Morogoro Region, the Tanganyika Planting Company (TPC) in Moshi, Kilimanjaro Region, and the Kagera Sugar mill in Kagera Region.

TANZANIA

POWER SUPPLY ENABLES PRODUCTION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Jul 85 p 3

[Text]

PRODUCTION at the Mwanza Textile Mill (MWATEX) has started picking up following increased power supply by the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO), it was learnt in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The Chairman of the MWATEX Board of Directors, Ndugu S.H. Nkya, noted in a press statement that the increased power supply made it possible to raise production from 35,000 to 60,000 metres of cloth per day.

He said power supply had steady increased during the last three months, though not enough to operate on two shifts. The mill now gets 180 MPAs instead of the previous 100 MPAs.

MWATEX requires four megawatts to operate three shifts per day, an amount which is half of Mwanza town's demand estimated at 8.5 megawatts. Two shifts require 3 megawatts.

Ndugu Nkya said the MWATEX Board of Directors had praised TANESCO for maintaining a fairly smooth supply during the foregoing period and urged the corporation to boost power supply for the mill to operate three shifts.

CSO: 3400/993

TANZANIA

POWER CUTS STOP PRODUCTION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Jul 85 p 3

[Text]

THE Mwanza and Musoma textile mills lost over 228m/- because of production stoppages caused by sporadic power breakdown between January 1984 and May this year.

This was said in the National Assembly yesterday by the Deputy Minister for Industries and Trade, Ndugu Evarist Mwanansao, during question time.

He was reacting to a question by Ndugu M.M. Kihaule (Ludewa) who had said there was information that the two mills had stopped production during the 1984/85 financial year.

Ndugu Mwanansao said it was not true that the two mills did not operate throughout the period under review. What was claimed as total stoppage during the time was in fact sporadic power cuts, he said.

During the period, MUTEX lost 137,236,000/- and MWATEX 90,919,000/-. Together, they lost 3,186 working hours — MUTEX 2,273 and MWATEX 913 hours.

The mills failed to produce 8,741,338 metres of textiles. MUTEX failed to produce 6,759,900 metres and MWATEX — 1,981,438 metres.

Total production target was 39,436,200 metres, of which MUTEX was to produce 17,432,200 metres and MWATEX — 22,004,000. Actual production was MUTEX — 5,887,000 metres and MWATEX — 11,677,175 metres.

TANZANIA

CONSTRUCTION OF TECHNICAL COLLEGE TO BEGIN

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Jul 85 p 3

[Text] CONSTRUCTION of the proposed technical college of the Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) in Tabora will start as soon as talks are finalised between the Corporation and the United Nations Development Programme and the International Labour Organisation.

This was said in Parliament yesterday by the Minister of State for Communications and Works, Ndugu Guntram Itatiro, during question time.

He was answering Ndugu P.I. Misigalo (Tabora Urban) who asked whether the Government had suspended the project whose plot had already been allocated by the Tabora Urban Council.

Ndugu Itatiro said the project was delayed because the government was awaiting advice on the project from Britain and the Federal Republic of Germany.

The report from the two countries had been compiled. What remains now are discussions leading to securing a financier. "In fact we have moved several steps forward to this end with the UNDP and ILO", Ndugu Itatiro said.

- Ndugu Itatiro has advised Saruji Songwe, Mbeya textiles, Zana za Kilimo, Hi-Soap and Tanganyika Packers in Mbeya to operate joint bus service for their workers instead of asking TAZARA to provide transport.

He was replying to a question by Ndugu S.M. Yilanga (Mbeya Urban) who asked the Government to provide transport for workers of the organisations residing in Uyole area. He suggested using TAZARA services.

Ndugu Itatiro said it was not possible at present to use TAZARA services.

TANZANIA

ITALIAN FIRM FURNISHES CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Jul 85 p 5

[Text]

A huge consignment of equipment for the construction of the road linking Tanzania and Burundi was offloaded at the Dar es Salaam Port yesterday.

The Administrative Branch Manager of COGEFAR, Mr. Massimo Pacilio, said in the city yesterday that the equipment, in 79 containers, arrived aboard *mv Jolly Avorito*. COGEFAR is an Italian firm which was awarded the contract of building the road by the Ministry of Communications and Works in January, this year.

Mr. Pacilio said the equipment would be used to construct the second phase of the 125-kilometre road stretch from Lusahunga to Bukombe.

The first phase of the road, from the Tanzania/Burundi

border to Lusahunga, which is about the same length with the second phase, was completed about two months ago by another Italian firm, DELBENACO.

Work started about two months ago in the mobilisation of equipment and personnel. Mr. Pacilio said adding that some equipment had already been delivered to the site.

He said the equipment received yesterday included tractors, motor vehicles and earth escalators, which would be transported by both road and rail.

He said the project, which had been financed by the European Economic Community (EEC) at a cost of 252m/-, would take about two years to be completed.

CSO: 3400/993

TANZANIA

UREA FERTILIZER USAGE ENCOURAGED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Jul 85 p 5

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), will conduct demonstrations on urea application throughout the country to raise agricultural production.

A Kilimo/FAO project manager, Ndugu Shyam Gwangani, told a one-day national seminar on urea application yesterday in Iringa that the move was to encourage the usage of the fertiliser instead of other nitrogen fertilisers.

The project manager urged the seminar participants to prepare farmers for urea application to avoid misapplication as it was the case this year.

He told the participants that some 35,000 tonnes of urea were expected to be distributed throughout the country this season, most of which would be distributed to "The Big Four" regions.

Seminar participants have been drawn from Iringa, Mbeya, Ruvuma, Rukwa, Arusha, Kilimanjaro and Tabora regions. Other participants come from the Tanzania Fertilizer Company (TFC), National Soil Service (Mlingano) and officials from the ministry headquarters.

Farmers are used to other types of nitrogen fertiliser such as sulphate of ammonia (SA), CAN and TSP.

Opening the seminar, the Iringa Regional Commissioner, Ndugu Athuman Kabongo, whose speech was read by the Iringa Regional Development Director, Ndugu Emil Mudogo, said urea would be used more in future than the other types of fertilisers.

CSO: 3400/993

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

TOBACCO PRODUCTION DECLINE--Tobacco farmers in Iringa, Mbeya and Singida Regions earned 102,224,475/- last season after selling 3,643,059 kilogrammes of the crop, SHIHATA reported. The Highlands' Zonal Manager, of the Tanzania Tobacco Authority (TAT) Ndugu Gilbert Kaihula, said that the farmers expected to harvest some 3,085,936 kilos of the crop this season which was likely to earn them 130,923,620/70. He noted that 51,517,959/05 was earned in the 1982/83 season after selling some 2,817,537 kilogrammes. He explained that there had been a general decline in the production of the crop due to the deterioration of farm equipment of large-scale farmers, in Iringa Region. The big farmers produce 90 percent of the crop in the region, he said. Another cause for the production decline he said, was the decline of the soil fertility where the crop is grown. TAT had also distributed 60,000 tree seedlings to peasants as part of afforestation efforts in the region. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Jul 85 p 3]

DISTRICT COFFEE PRODUCTION--Coffee growers in Karagwe District have produced 7,000 of coffee during the 1984/85 season, SHIHATA has reported. The agency quoted a district's message read during the Uhuru Torch celebrations as saying that the district had targeted 5,000 tonnes but surpassed the goal by 2,000 tonnes. It said all the tonnage had been hauled from the district in a special operation by the Kagera Region Cooperative Union. The message also said the district had produced enough food for its residents. Karagwe District residents contributed a total of 150,000/- for the torch fuel, the liberation struggle and the Seth Benjamin memorial house. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Jul 85 p 5]

TRANSPORTATION COMPANY NETS GAIN--The Mtwara Regional Transport Company (KAUMU) made a net profit of 10.06m/- between January 1984 and June this year. KAUMU's Acting General Manager, Ndugu Komba Nkapa, said in Mtwara over the weekend that the amount was part of a gross income of 45.36m/- realised during the period. The company had estimated to earn 45.9m/-, SHIHATA reported. He said 35.3m/- out of the 45.36m/- was spent on recurrent and development activities, including payment of worker's salaries. Established in 1977, the company has a fleet of 53 trucks and six buses. It operates under the auspices of the National Transport Corporation (NTC). Meanwhile, the company plans to spend 23.5m/- for the construction of offices and living quarters for its workers. He said construction work would start as soon as all necessary preparations had been completed, including the acquisition of a plot. Currently the company has 193 workers. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Jul 85 p 5]

JUWATA TO HOLD CONFERENCE--The Union of Tanzania Workers (JUWATA) will hold a special conference in September, this year, to discuss the prevailing economic situation in the country. A statement issued in Dar es Salaam yesterday after a two-day meeting of the Implementation Committee of the JUWATA's General Council said the conference would have as its main theme "the economic situation." It will dwell on, among other things, the current economic problems affecting the workers and suggest ways and means to alleviate them. The statement said despite JUWATA having earlier stated its position with regard to the rehabilitation of the economy, the conference would come out with new recommendations to the party and government. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Jul 85 p 3]

ZANZIBAR SEED PROJECT--Zanzibar intends to start its own seeds projection project to alleviate shortage of seeds to farmers, it was revealed in Zanzibar yesterday. The Principal Secretary in the Isles Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Dr. Omar Ally Juma, said a special meeting on seed product will be held next month. He said in an interview with SHIHATA that the move was being taken to ensure that farmers got high quality seeds for higher yield, adding that the project would produce maize, peas and cassava seeds. To meet the demand of the Isles farmers in the crops, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock usually acquired the seeds from the Tanzania Seed Company [TANSEED], he said. He could not give details on the project. On preparations for the 1985/86 farming season, Dr. Juma said there was enough seed stock of rice for the earmarked 24,355 acres to be cultivated during the season. He said 1,355 acres would be under irrigation while 8,000 acres will be tilled by tractors. The remaining 15,000 acres would mainly be cultivated by individuals on small scale level. He said 3,000 tonnes of fertiliser had been distributed to various centres in Zanzibar and Pemba islands. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Jul 85 p 3]

CSO: 3400/993

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